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# THE GUARDIAN

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Counties facing poll lose cash they banked on

## Jenkin shocks councils with £123m bill

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, yesterday courted the wrath of voters in the county council elections on May 2 by taking back £123 million of council grants local authorities thought that they would get.

His department wrote to all English council treasurers telling them that their authorities will be entitled to 13 per cent less central government support than they budgeted for at rate-making meetings over the past few weeks.

Councils are not allowed to alter their rate demands and the loss of anticipated grant income will force them to make additional cuts or to raid their reserves.

But administrations in many of the English shire counties have trimmed their reserves to the bone to keep their rate demand as low as possible to maximise their popularity at the polls.

The move hits Conservative and Labour authorities alike. Among Tory-controlled authorities, Kent will lose £2.25 million, Hampshire £2.5 million, Essex £2 million, Lincolnshire £1.5 million, Cambridgeshire £1 million, and Bedfordshire £800,000.

Labour Lancashire loses £4.2 million, Cleveland £1.3 million, and Northumberland £750,000.

This latest quirk of the grant system will increase concern about the whole rates apparatus. Many among the Tories about the effects of a rating revaluation on this year's bills has led Mrs Thatcher to promise radical reform although her ministers do not yet know how the pledge can be delivered.

Mr Jenkin's latest decision does not result from a new kamikaze theory of electioneering but from the inexorable, if somewhat specialised, logic of the Government's rate support grant system.

He announced before Christmas that £8.5 billion of block grant would be available for the 1985/86 financial year which started this week.

Each authority was told what its individual entitlement would be for any given level of spending. On this basis they have almost all fixed their budgets.

The Government had to make estimates of how much the councils would spend so that the total of their grant claims would not exceed the £8.5 billion available. Similar estimates in the last two years have been remarkably accurate.

This time, however, the Greater London Council's decision to spend below its target means that it is entitled to much more grant. This, and other surprises, have caused total grant claims to exceed the sum available by £123 million or 13 per cent.

The present exercise, known as "clawback" or "close-ending", scales down every authority's claim so that the total block grant cash limit is not exceeded.

In past years council treasurers have frequently allowed for the possibility of clawback, but the recent accuracy of government grant claims forecasts encouraged them to believe that there would be no clawback this year.

The finance specialists of some big county authorities were said yesterday to be in a state of shock.

One complained: "This has come out of the blue to everybody and it has been done two days after the start of the financial year when none of us can do anything about it."

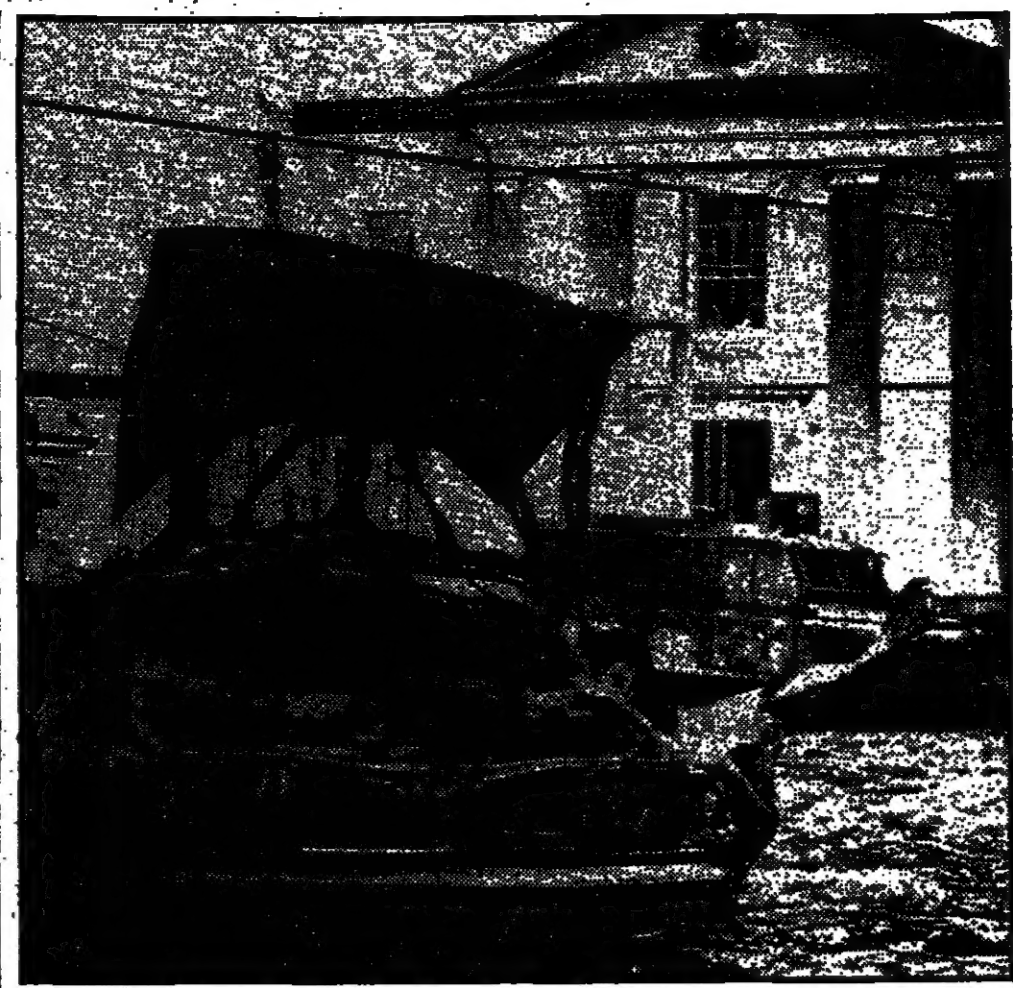
A department spokesman, who was unable to confirm details of the clawback, said the process had to be done at this time of year after budgets had been fixed and before the first instalments of grants were paid.

Councils are particularly vexed by this clawback exercise because they know that it is not needed to ensure that the £8.5 billion cash limit is met.

The result now is that the councils will lose £123 million that they had bargained for and the Treasury will pay out £230 million less than the provision in the national accounts.

The clawback effect is likely to be particularly acute in shire counties where reserves have been run down ahead of the May elections.

According to information collected by the Society of County Treasurers some counties have run them down to zero. These include Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northumberland and Cleveland.



TERRORIST TARGET: Wreckage of the car bomb and the police Land-Rover outside Newry courthouse

## Hurd under pressure after two die in blast

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

THE SECRETARY OF State for Northern Ireland, Mr Douglas Hurd, will be urged today in the Commons to stop up security in the province after yesterday's IRA car bomb blast outside Newry courthouse in County Down in which a civilian and a policeman died.

Unionist politicians are angry at the increasing frequency of paramilitary attacks, particularly on members of the security forces, and will demand action from Mr Hurd.

The IRA has been accused of provoking fresh outrage partly because it came only five weeks after nine Royal Ulster Constabulary officers were killed in an IRA mortar bomb attack on Newry police station half a mile from the courthouse.

It is believed that the IRA is anxious to show that the efforts of the Republican movement are not being channelled exclusively into Sinn Féin's political wing.

Newry has become a prime target because the town has thrived recently, mainly because shoppers and day trippers from the Irish Republic visit the town to buy goods that are much cheaper in the north.

After yesterday's bombing, Mr Hurd said: "It is one more tragedy, and shows that we have a long way to go before we can bring terrorism to a halt."

Some police and politicians admit, however, that security cannot be guaranteed in the face of ruthless paramilitaries without fears of stifling widespread casualties.

Incidents leading up to yesterday's outrage began on Tuesday night when two armed, masked men took over a terrace house on a hill overlooking the courthouse, which is on the main Dublin to Belfast road.

The occupier, a 70-year-old man, was held throughout the night, and when his housekeeper arrived yesterday morning she was also taken captive.

Members of the gang left a car containing a bomb made up of 5lb of commercial explosive on the road outside the courthouse.

Just after 9.30 am an RUC Land Rover carrying seven officers who were reporting for duty began to reverse into the building. One officer got out of the vehicle and was helping a doorman open the front gate when the bomb went off, detonated by remote control from the house which had been taken over earlier.

The officer, Constable Michael Kay (left) and security man Ken Parry, who both died from the blast.

## Israelis under fire from Red Cross

From Iain Guest in Geneva and Reuters in Ansar, Lebanon

Israel yesterday freed the last 752 detainees from its main south Lebanon prison camp and began dismantling the grim complex of barbed wire compounds and watch towers.

Chanting anti-Israeli slogans, jubilant prisoners from Ansar camp were loaded aboard open-sided trucks in a Red Cross supervised operation, for transfer to towns around south and central Lebanon.

The prisoners were released as the International Committee of the Red Cross accused the Israeli Government of violating the Fourth Geneva Convention by its decision to transfer yesterday 1,000 detainees from the Ansar camp to Israel.

A communiqué, released in Geneva by the Red Cross, which rarely rebukes governments publicly, said that Israel told the Red Cross on Tuesday,

## Today

**BROUGHT TO BOOK**  
Is there a Marxist message in Melville's *Moby Dick*? Why do we never have enough Firebore, Assari, Swainmote and Purpasture? Why was Isaac Bashevis Singer irresistible to women? Guardian Books, pages 24 and 25.

**DEEP MYSTERIES**  
Far into the Atlantic, 12,000 feet below the waves, the Amazon goes on flowing. Futures probes the mysteries of the deep, speculates on why the dolphin never quite goes to sleep and models the agility of Tyrannosaurus Rex. Page 15.

**LIVE WIRES**  
Just how useful is the go-anywhere portable telephone? Which word processor makes the best impression? MicroGuardian, page 17.

## Tomorrow

In common with other national newspapers, the Guardian will not be published on Good Friday.

## Saturday

**HYMNS, HUMS AND HABS**  
Was it possible to write a hymn that summed up the new theology according to Don Cupitt? The results of a Guardian competition.

**THE PEOPLE PAGE**  
meets the founder of the nuclear freeze movement in America and the head of Alcoholics Anonymous in a very dry place.

**THE BOAT RACE**  
As ever, the promise of a first rate row. Weekend Sport sizes up the teams and Grassroots meets Mr Amateur Rowing.

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## Dartmoor road plan defeated

By Geoff Andrews

In a unique rejection of Government policy a select committee of peers and MPs yesterday overturned a Department of Transport plan to build a road through the Dartmoor National Park.

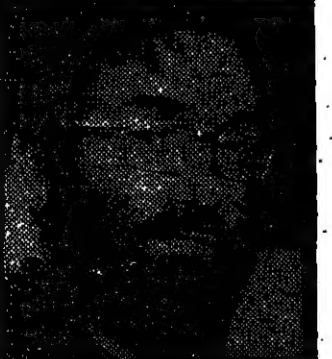
By a four to two majority the joint committee on the Okehampton bypass decided that the route chosen by the Department of Transport after a public inquiry was a breach of a 19-year-old ruling that roads should be built inside a national park only when there is no reasonable alternative.

In a separate decision, also published yesterday, the Department of Transport conceded that it was not necessary

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Head in race row suspended

MR Ray Honeyford (below), the Bradford headmaster, accused of racial prejudice, has been suspended from his post. Back page.



### Voting 'rigged'

EL Salvador's right wing opposition yesterday alleged that it was defeated by armed forces' interference in last Sunday's election. Page 7.

### Marriage plea

AN Indian fiancée's appeal against the Government's new immigration 'marriage test' was dismissed in the Divisional Court. Page 4.

### Drug withdrawn

THE antibiotic drug Tanderil which was banned in the UK last year was withdrawn from worldwide sale yesterday. Page 2.

### Greek election

THE Greek prime minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, will today ask the new president, Mr Christos Sartzetakis, to dissolve parliament and call an early election. Presidential row, page 18.

### IBA wins appeal

THE Appeal Court has set aside a judgment criticising the IBA over the screening of the brutal film, *Scum*. Page 2.

### Right in charge

THE far right faction within the Federation of Conservative Students gained almost a clean sweep in national committee elections. Background, page 19.

### French poll change

A PLAN for proportional representation in France's regional and legislative elections will have opposition parties. Page 18.

### PC cleared

AN off-duty police constable who was alleged to have thrown a missile at rival soccer supporters was cleared yesterday of threatening behaviour. Page 4.

### The weather

SUNNY intervals and showers. Details, back page.

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Stockholm	100 p
Vienna	100 p
Zurich	100 p

## Alliance's new peer

THE former Liverpool Labour MP, Mr Richard Cawshaw (above) who lost his seat after joining the SDP was named yesterday as the only Alliance nominee to gain a place in a list of 12 new life peers.

Mr Cawshaw (above) who lost his seat after joining the SDP was named yesterday as the only Alliance nominee to gain a place in a list of 12 new life peers.

## Disruption at Customs discounted

By John Arlill, Labour Correspondent

Easter holiday travellers were urged yesterday by a minister to ignore the threat of disruptive action by Customs officers and other staff working to rule at ports and airports.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury with responsibility for the Civil Service, claimed that there should be no undue delays if returning travellers kept to their duty-free allowances and used the green channel.

The action involves officers who have the right to carry out spot checks on those using the green channel and queues are likely to build up, although Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said last night that he hoped that there would not be "too much disruption."

Mr Hayhoe also said that the management had contingency plans for dealing with any problems, a suggestion dismissed by Mr Gillman.

Mr Hayhoe said that the society, which represents the Customs officers, and the Civil and Public Services Association which represents clerical staff, were "critically manipulating" their members.

It is over the Treasury's offer of £4, or 4 per cent, against a union claim of 15 per cent.

Action at the ports and airports heralds selective strike action by both unions' members planned to start on April 16.

The society also plans a national one-day strike on April 15. But an association ballot seems to be going against joining the one-day stoppage. The majority against action is said to be running at about 13 to 10.

## CBS facing hostile bid for control

From our Correspondent in Washington

The noise surrounding CBS, America's largest and most prestigious television network, tightened yesterday with the disclosure that Mr Ted Turner, the flamboyant Atlanta broadcaster, has been casting together a hostile bid.

According to news accounts Mr Turner is assembling a group of investors which includes the former Republican Treasury Secretary, Mr William Simon and the upstart telecommunications group MCI. He has also consulted the merchant bankers Shearson Lehman Brothers.

Despite a denial from MCI that it is contributing to a war fund for an assault on CBS, the company's shares climbed a further \$1.25 to \$106 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr Turner, whose interests include the 24-hour cable news network, has apparently been in touch with all the parties surrounding CBS. He has talked with Mr Ivan Boesky, a share trader who is now the company's largest stockholder, with 8.7 per cent. The group's chairman and creator, Mr William Paley, owns some 6.5 per cent of the shares.

In addition, documents subpoenaed by CBS show that Mr Turner has been in touch with Fairness in the Media, the ring-wing group associated with Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, who is planning a putsch at CBS's annual meeting in Chicago later this month.

On Wall Street questions have been raised as to whether Mr Turner could raise the \$4 billion required to mount a successful bid for control of CBS. The addition of Mr Simon and MCI to his side

## Easter tale sparks Jewish protest

From Alex Brommer in Washington

A well-meaning publishing effort which seeks to convey to American children the events of the Passover festival of freedom and Redemption, as symbolised by Good Friday, has provoked a stormy response from Jewish community leaders.

The new slim volume, *The Passover Story for Children*, published by Thomson Nelson, has released tensions in the Judeo-Christian tradition which have still to be resolved after many years of ecumenical talk and centuries after the tragedy of the Last Supper.

On the night that Jesus' fate was sealed the teacher turned to his disciples and said: "I have earnestly desired to eat this passover with you before I suffer."

The occasion was the Seder, or order of service, in ancient Jerusalem, when the Jews, amid great ceremony and celebration, recounted the story of the exodus from Egypt and feasted on unleavened bread, matzo—as they still do today.

It was also the Last Supper of Jesus: the unorthodox Jewish teacher from Nazareth who was betrayed by his follower, Judas, set the stage for the Easter story.

But although this year Good Friday and the Seder coincide, according to the Gregorian calendar, attempts to find a common thread in the two festivals remain as contentious as ever.

The book at the centre of the controversy, which is produced by America's most prolific publisher of bibles, is a 24-page, colour-illustrated paper back which depicts Jesus sharing the traditional Passover meal with his disciples.

It notes that in "years past, a Jew from Nazareth, a carpenter, broke bread with friends at his last supper when Passover prayers were said. His name was Jesus and he knew the meaning of the feast, that God had shown his goodness: men from bondage were released."

This has proved too much for a group of Jewish organisations, including the Jewish Book Council and the Jewish Welfare Board. "Mixing Christian and Jewish concepts as though they are one... it is beneath the dignity of the ceremonial encounter," Mr Blue Greenberg, president of the Jewish Book Council, said.

The publishers are unrepentant. "It's a lovely little book, a way for children to get acquainted with each other," Mr Donald Gottschalk, who is president of Ideals Publishing, the Nelson subsidiary responsible for the book, argued.

The book, written by a Jewish writer, Naomi Galbreath, of Milwaukee, was, in the publisher's view, aimed at encouraging better understanding.

But this defence has failed to satisfy the zealots. "To describe Jesus as a Jew is an over-simplification. Jesus became the central figure in a new religion—Christianity—which broke away from Judaism," Mr Greenberg protested.

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## Confusion surrounds future of surveillance plane deal

# Ministries argue about aircraft sale to S. Africa

By Seumas Milne

A row has broken out between the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade and Industry about whether the proposed sale of Edgley aircraft surveillance aircraft to South Africa is going ahead.

A contract was signed in the early 1980s between the British manufacturer, Edgley aircraft manufacturing, Edgley Aircraft Corporation, based in Johannesburg, for the initial supply of four Optica. They are being marketed as especially suitable for police work.

The National Airways Corporation is wholly-owned subsidiary of the British-based multinational, Lomha, which has interests all over black Africa — Zimbabwe and Zambia in particular.

On Tuesday the Foreign Office Minister, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, responded to a claim by the Anti-Apartheid Movement that the export of Optica would breach the United Nations arms embargo by saying that the original contract had been cancelled. He also said that the Government was reviewing the question of whether the aircraft would need an export licence.

When senior directors of both companies refused to confirm that the contract was off, the Foreign Office said that the minister's information had been supplied by the Department of Trade and Industry. A spokesman for the DTI yesterday complained that the Foreign Office should not have revealed that the department had passed on commercially confidential details.

Mr Bob Hughes, the Labour MP and chairman of Anti-apartheid, reacted angrily yesterday to the suggestion that

Mr Rifkind's reply to his criticism might not have been correct.

Last night a spokesman for Lomha, Mr Paul Spicer, overruled the finance director of the South African subsidiary and said that there was "no contract and no agreement". He said he was speaking on authorisation "from the highest level". Mr Brian Frankel, the finance director, said on Tuesday that, despite worries about the delay in delivery, he believed the deal still stood.

But Mr Spicer would not say whether National Airways Corporation's franchise for the Optica had been cancelled. Edgley Aircraft's marketing director, Mr Bill Purbrick, is due to discuss the matter with the South African company next month in Johannesburg.

The status of exports of the new aircraft to South Africa — and whether they would breach the arms embargo, which includes paramilitary police equipment — has not been resolved. Mr Purbrick has stated that the Government gave his company export licence for the Optica. Yesterday, he said that the Department of Trade had given him an open general export licence five years ago.

A spokesman for the DTI said last night that the Optica did not need an export licence in its most basic form, but that it might if it were fitted with communications equipment.

That is despite a statement four years ago by Lord Trevelyan on behalf of the department. This specified that all civilian aircraft weighing more than 680kg needed an export licence to South Africa. The Optica weighs 1,220kg.

## Tories to check student hooligans and far right

By Colin Brown, Political Staff

A committee of senior Tories was appointed yesterday to investigate hooliganism by "Federation of Conservative Students" members. But the party chairman, Mr John Gummer, made it clear that no one would be expelled for their political views.

Members identified as responsible for damaging a hotel room at a party during the FCS conference at Loughborough are expected to be expelled.

The committee will also consider how FCS university branches are formed, particularly in Scotland, because of concern about extremists.

Party's over, page 19

At a press conference in London, Mr Gummer indicated that no one would be expelled or holding extreme political views. The aim would be to expand branches to ensure that their views were balanced by moderates.

A policy of attempting to "trap" the extreme right rather than expelling them would allow criticism that a platform is being provided for those whose views are not compatible with Conservative party policy.

Mr Gummer said: "It is not a bad thing for students to have odd views but you make sure that the student branch is

large enough to contain them."

After investigating the party damage — three FCS members have already been identified — the committee will review FCS arrangements for branch elections and choosing conference representatives.

It is unclear how FCS will be returned to ensure that recruitment is as wide as possible so minorities cannot control branches or frighten off moderates by shouting them down at meetings.

The FCS conference decision to abolish the post of patron, currently the former Conservative prime minister Mr Edward Heath, may not be carried out. It needs endorsement by the national union.

The committee's reports will be delivered before the next Conservative general purposes committee on June 12.

Andrew Munn, a college students' union president resigned her membership of the National Front yesterday. Miss Jayne Thistlewhite, who has adopted the name J. J. Buford, agreed to leave the Front after talks with representatives of the National Union of Students, which had ordered an inquiry into her election at Harrogate College of Further Education.

Miss Buford, aged 18, is taught politics and law by Mr Andrew Munn, former chairman of the National Front, who is a lecturer at the college.

## IBA jubilant at borstal film ruling

By Dennis Barker

Broadcasters yesterday claimed that they had won a significant victory after they had been cleared by three appellate court judges of acting unlawfully in the way their vetting system allowed the screening of the borstal film *Scum*, on Channel 4.

The judges allowed an appeal by the Independent Broadcasting Authority against a High Court ruling won by Mrs Mary Whitehouse, who now faces a legal bill estimated at £20,000.

The Appeal Court rejected as "misplaced" criticism of the IBA director-general, Mr John Waddington, for failing to refer the violent film to the

IBA members for them to decide whether it should be shown. Last year, two High Court judges said Mr Waddington committed "a grave error of judgment" in failing to pass the film up to the IBA for a decision. They said the authority was in breach of its duty in not giving instructions as to the circumstances in which programmes should be referred to the IBA. The appeal judges set aside that ruling.

The Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson, in a reserved judgment, said that the IBA's monitoring system, aimed at ensuring that programmes did not offend good taste or decency, was not unreasonable.

The system left it to the director-general to decide when programmes should be referred to IBA members for a personal decision. It was also subject to monitoring by members themselves in the light of their own home viewing, public reaction, and discussions with senior staff at regular meetings.

Sir John warned any viewers who wanted to challenge IBA decisions in the courts that the mere fact that a programme offended good taste or decency would not inevitably mean that IBA's monitoring system was open to attack or was not being operated.

Such an occurrence might certainly call for a review of the system itself, and of any

safeguards designed to ensure its proper operation, but that would be a matter for the authority, he said.

Mrs Whitehouse said she was very disappointed, but would petition for leave to appeal to the House of Lords. "When a film which is known to be as violent and obscene as *Scum* does not appear to have been referred up to the IBA, which was appointed by Parliament as the final arbiter in such matters, then this decision could well result in even more extreme material being transmitted," she said.

The Court of Appeal has effectively allowed the IBA to duck its responsibilities and

surrender them to the director-general, who is not a member of the IBA.

Mrs Whitehouse said she would seek to press for broadcasting to be covered by the Obscene Publications Act, from which it was at present excluded. She said she had brought the legal action as an individual and did not begin to have the resources to meet the estimated £30,000 legal costs.

*Scum* was shown late on a Saturday night in June, 1983. It had earlier been refused by the BBC.

It was described by Lord Justice Watkins in the High Court last year as "grossly offensive" and "revolting".

## Gadafy 'planning terror raid in London'

By Gareth Parry

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad is being put on full alert against an attack in London by Libyan terrorists.

Intelligence reports indicate that the Libyan leader, Colonel Gadafy, is planning a show of force around April 1, a martyr's day in the Muslim calendar.

In April last year, Police-woman Yvonne Fletcher, was shot by a gunman from within the Libyan People's Bureau in St James's Square, London. An 11-day siege of the bureau followed, and it ended with the expulsion of its occupants and the severance of diplomatic relations between Britain and Libya.

The siege was preceded by a series of Libyan terrorist attacks, including shooting and bombings in London and Manchester against opponents of the Gadafy regime. In Libya itself political prisoners were being hanged.

Since then Colonel Gadafy has been concerned about his loss of face in the eyes of the world. In his view this was exacerbated by the release of three British hostages in Libya, without any opportunity for the Libyans to extract a deal from Britain.

Libyan sources say that Colonel Gadafy now believes himself outmanoeuvred by the British, and compelled to redress the situation.

Intelligence information reaching the section of the anti-terrorist squad which concentrates on Libyan terrorists suggests that a number of Gadafy agents have met in Brussels to plan a show of force. The Libyans have been recognised as members of the Libyan Revolutionary Committee, the country's ruling body.

Those who met in Brussels are understood to have included at least five of the people who were expelled from London.

Several hundred Libyan students remained in Britain after the breakdown of diplomatic links between London and Tripoli. They were given permission to stay under strict conditions, including their reporting regularly to police stations. All other Libyans still in this country are kept under close surveillance by the police.



INSPIRING APPEAL: Roy Spring, clerk of works at Salisbury Cathedral, which is appealing for £6.5 million for repair the crumbling stonework of its 6,500-ton, 404-foot spire. Picture by Garry Weaver

## Judge gives Hackney two weeks to toe the Jenkin line on setting rate

By John Currell, Local Government Correspondent

A High Court judge yesterday gave the Labour-controlled Hackney council a fortnight to come forward with an acceptable timetable for setting a legal rate.

Mr Justice Woolf ruled that there were no reasonable grounds for Hackney to have deferred making a rate and warned that he would order the council on April 16 to fulfil its rating duty unless it had given an assurance that it would fix a rate "by an acceptable date".

Ms Hilja Kean, the council's leader, last night refused to say whether such an undertaking would be forthcoming.

Mr David Blunkett, Labour leader of the rebel group of rate-capped councils, said the ruling gave the green light to all those waiting in the wings to take action against other rate-capped councils.

Mr Blunkett was speaking after a meeting of leaders of

Labour councils which are rate-capped or face severe grant penalties. It agreed to call a national conference before April 20 of all Labour councillors on authorities still not complying with the Government's rating demands.

Yesterday's meeting heard of doubts whether Lewisham and Haringey in London will maintain resistance that long, but that the Labour groups in Sheffield, Liverpool, and the London boroughs of Camden, Islington, Greenwich, Southwark and Lambeth would not relent.

The text case against Hackney was brought by Mr Mourad Fleming, an unsuccessful Social Democratic candidate in a recent council byelection.

Ruling that the borough must make a legal rate and declaring that he would quash Hackney's decision not to fix a rate, Mr Justice Woolf said that it would only be with great reluctance that an order would be made against a dem-

ocratically-elected local authority.

He did not challenge the £18 million budget which the council agreed on March 7 when it first declared that it would be "impossible" to fix a rate because the Government, in setting a rate income limit of £22 million, had not provided sufficient funds.

Hackney has been allowed to continue borrowing to pay wages and other bills, so it will be able to continue providing services until the case returns to court.

Birmingham's Labour-controlled council yesterday set a rate of £196 — a 43 per cent increase.

Mr Neville Bosworth, the council's Conservative opposition leader, forecast that the increase would mean a loss of 1,000 jobs. He said the council leader, Mr Dick Knowles, said that much of the increase was because previous Tory administrators had used reserves to reduce rates.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Hospital approved

A £10.5 million scheme to redevelop Stoke Mandeville Hospital, in Aylesbury was approved by the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, yesterday. Work will begin in 1987.

The new hospital, replacing the wartime huts opened as a temporary measure in the 1940s is due to open in 1991.

### Transplant celebration

Perhaps he might benefit from the technique of Lord Murray of Epping Forest, formerly Lord, who was making his maiden speech in the House of Lords last night. Lord Murray was small, card, half Indian, in his hand, and extemporised around the outlines they contain.

Since controversy is frowned on at such times he had devised an unusually book-lined sort of speech, full of references pulled down from his library shelf: Keynes, Beveridge, and even (though only as Beveridge quoted her) Charlotte Bronte. The result, even so, was from bland, particularly as he warned the Government not to pin its hopes for economic recovery on forcing down wages.

There were times when income restraint was right — in 1974-5, for instance, when the true unions had led the country into a very different world of 1983 this Government had no equivalent claim to ask working people for restraint and the TUC was right to resist it if it did.

Meanwhile in Committee Room 3, at the joint committee on the Okehampton bypass was reaching the end of the road. Just after half past four the doors were thrown open and the chairman, Peter Rost, began a nervacking preamble — "Very difficult decision... hours of anxiety... sleepless nights... which seemed destined to arrive at the conclusion that the road should be built."

But the verdict, when he finally got there, was the other way round. The national parks should only be invaded if there was compelling need and an alternative. But in this case there was an alternative: the route to the north of the town. The motion was upheld.

The public benches old friends shook hands, offered congratulations, even changed the odd decorous kins. It was, every sense, a peculiarly English kind of triumph.

Talks are to resume on April 18, but progress is unlikely unless management is prepared to make the 25 increase won by council staff, seen by the ancillaries as the going rate.

UNIONS representing hospital ancillary staff yesterday rejected a 4.2 per cent pay offer.

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Michael Parkin on the Aire Valley route that threatens another inquiry

## Trunk road row to rumble on to end of decade

By Michael Parkin

AN ARGUMENT over the Aire Valley trunk road in west Yorkshire, which began with a public inquiry which was sabotaged by violence in 1975, is not over yet.

The route from Kildwick, Skipton, to Bingley was settled in 1982. Mrs Lynda Chalkier, minister of state for transport, announced yesterday that the road would end at Cottingham Bar, east of Bingley. But the end of the road is still open to consultation, and a further public inquiry is possible.

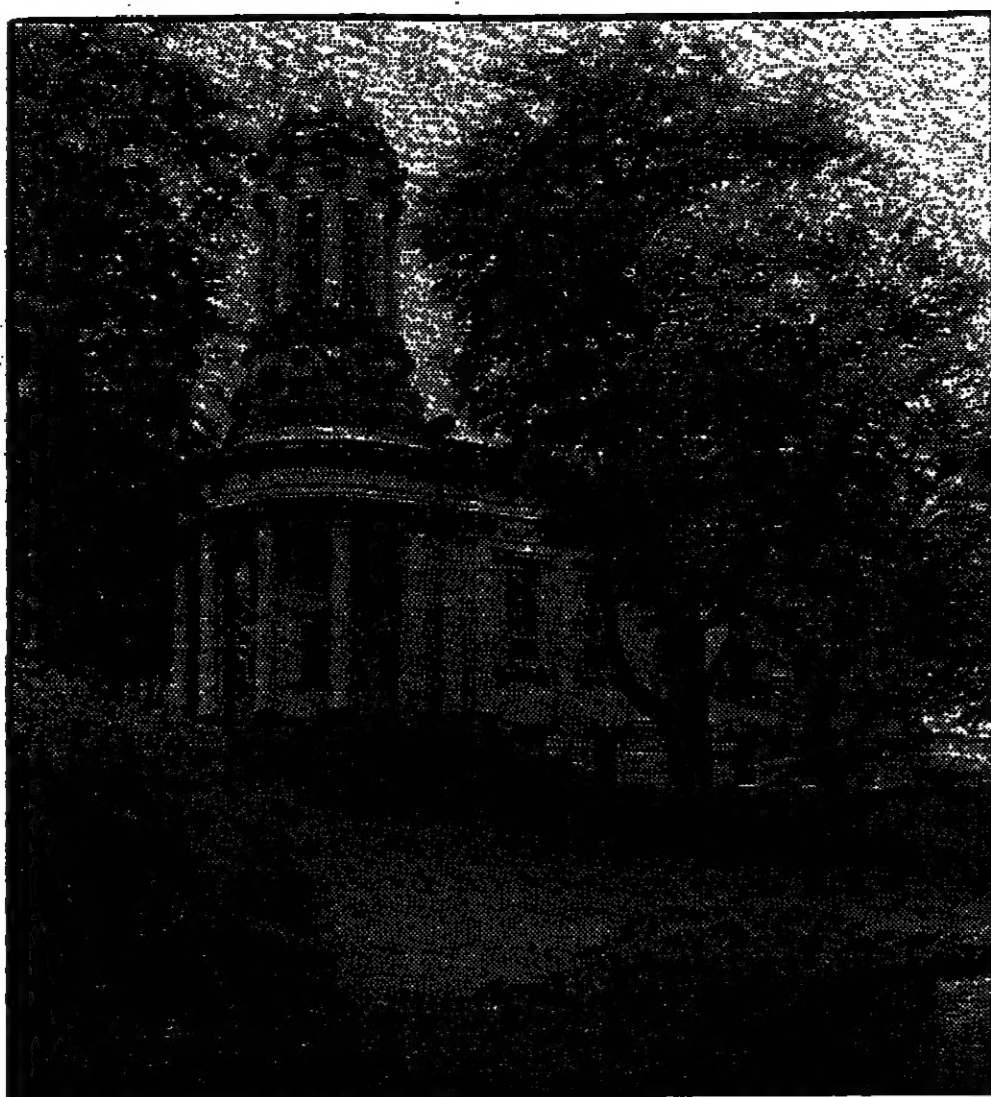
By far the strongest opposition was to any continuation of the route which would pass near Saltaire, the model village founded by and named after Sir James Salt, a Victorian mill owner. The Saltaire Village Society was delighted by Mrs Chalkier's view that such a route was unacceptable.

The Department of Transport has pencilled in 1987 for the start of construction, but a public inquiry will probably delay work by a year or two.

Violence and arrests marked the opening of the first public inquiry in 1975. The objectors were fighting for a new set of rules for road inquiries—including an independent inspector, not belonging to the Department of Transport, and the shifting of traffic to rail and canal. One gain has been made—inquiries are now conducted by independent inspectors.

So great was the chanting and general uproar at the inquiry that the inspector, Mr Ernest Ridge, transferred the hearing to Shipley council chamber, leaving the objectors to listen to a loudspeaker while housed in a school opposite.

Enraged by their exclusion, more than 100 objectors charged across the road and burst open the doors to the council chamber. Mr Ridge said: "There is now a serious danger to life and limb in this room." He asked for the police to be called, and the inquiry was adjourned indefinitely. When it was finally resumed tempers had cooled.



The United Reform church at Saltaire, the village which stands between two possible routes. Picture by Don McPhee

## Death-link arthritis drug is withdrawn worldwide

By Andrew Veitch, Medical Correspondent

The drug multinational, Ciba-Geigy yesterday bowed to pressure from consumers and doctors and withdrew worldwide its arthritis drug, Tanderil.

It also imposed restrictions on the use of the related drug, Butazolidin. Tanderil (oxyphenbutazone) was banned in Britain last year and Butazolidin (phenylbutazone) was restricted to use by hospital doctors for the treatment of arthritis of the spine because a high number of deaths was reported as associated with the drug.

Ciba-Geigy has continued to market them in the United States, most of Europe, and in developing countries. Sales of the two drugs totalled around \$58 million last year.

The International Organisation of Consumer Unions, which includes Oxfam and the pressure group, Social Audit, have pressed the firm to withdraw the drugs because of the associated dangers of blood disorders, aplastic anaemia and agranulocytosis. They claim that doctors have been using them to treat trivial conditions.

The drugs' withdrawal follows a meeting between the consumer groups and Ciba-Geigy in London in February. Ciba-Geigy said: "Sales of systemic forms of Tanderil will be discontinued worldwide."

The decisions had been taken "to ensure drug safety." said Ciba-Geigy. "There is no imminent health hazard to patients."

Professor Michael Rawlins, a member of the Committee on Safety of Medicines, which recommended the British ban last year, said yesterday: "I am delighted they have had the good sense to bury Tanderil. I am disappointed that they are continuing to recommend Butazolidin for anything other than ankylosing spondylitis (arthritis of the spine)."

Ms Virginia Beardshaw of the International Organisation of Consumer Unions, said: "The decision is overdue, but it is a constructive response to our demands."

## Open verdict in 'radiation' case

By a Correspondent

A jury at Southwark coroners' court in London yesterday returned an open verdict on Mr Douglas Goddard, of Cornwall Avenue, Welling, whose wife claimed he had died from the effects of

Science, both in south London, since 1956.

"My husband never had yearly health checks, and I think he should have done," Mrs Goddard told the court.

Because of her fears an autopsy was carried out on her husband which revealed two

types of cancer in the stomach and in the lymph nodes. A pathologist, Dr Gopind Menon, an Oxford nuclear scientist, claimed that the levels Mr Goddard received were the same as those given off in an area of high natural radiation.

Professor John Lacey, said that Mr Goddard, who died last October, was never exposed to significant radiation levels. His weekly exposure had been monitored.

Scientists for the National Radiological Protection Board and the Greenwich nuclear department discounted the claims, while Dr Hilton Smith, an Oxford nuclear scientist, claimed that the levels Mr Goddard received were the same as those given off in an area of high natural radiation.

## Joseph criticised on Jewish school

A High Court judge yesterday criticised an order by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, that an independent Jewish school should change its curriculum to include more secular subjects.

But Mr Justice Woolf said he was unable to quash a notice of complaint against the Talmud Torah Maccabees Hadassah School in Clapton, East London.

He said the trustees of the orthodox Hasidic school should instead have appealed to the Independent Schools Tribunal, which had wide powers.

The school, which has 240 boys, is not dependent on public funds but the Education Secretary has a supervisory role.

After four inspectors' visits last June a complaint notice ordered more time on secular education, and lessons in art, music, drama and physical education.

The trustees claimed that Sir Keith went beyond his powers.

since neither he nor his inspectors understood the education offered at the school.

It would be impossible to educate children in the traditions of their community if the changes went through, which would put England on a par with Russia and eastern Europe, the trustees argued.

The order was difficult to justify, said the judge, but no clear legal errors had been established.

Mr Justice Woolf rejected a claim that because only one inspector spoke any Yiddish they were unqualified to conduct a proper inspection.

But he accepted there was substance in the complaint that the school should not be judged against usual English schools.

Drama lessons would be religiously unacceptable and music was only rarely allowed by the Hasidic community.

A lawyer for the trustees said later they would now try to reach a compromise with the Department of Education.

## Threat to libraries

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Central government libraries will be asked to contract out much of their work to private companies and universities if ideas circulating in Whitehall are accepted by ministers.

It is being argued that new technology makes it easier for companies and specialist institutions to provide detailed information in such areas as legal cases, market intelligence, and scientific material.

A system whereby government departments would buy in information when it was needed would cut manpower costs and reduce demand for shelf space.

The Department of Trade and Industry recently commissioned an efficiency study of its libraries, and a review of libraries in the Northern Ireland Civil Service has concluded that there is scope for contracting out services to universities there.

## Council guilty

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Derry city council in Northern Ireland has been found guilty by the province's fair employment agency of religious discrimination against one of its own employees—a Protestant.

Mr Roy Seddon had been recommended in 1983 by the council's staff committee for the post of deputy chief amenities officer. But this was rejected by the full council and another employee, a Roman Catholic, was appointed.

Mr Seddon, who now works for South Oxfordshire district council, then took his case to the fair employment agency, which was set up in 1976 primarily to combat bias against Roman Catholics.

Derry city council is controlled by a nationalist coalition, and is to appeal.

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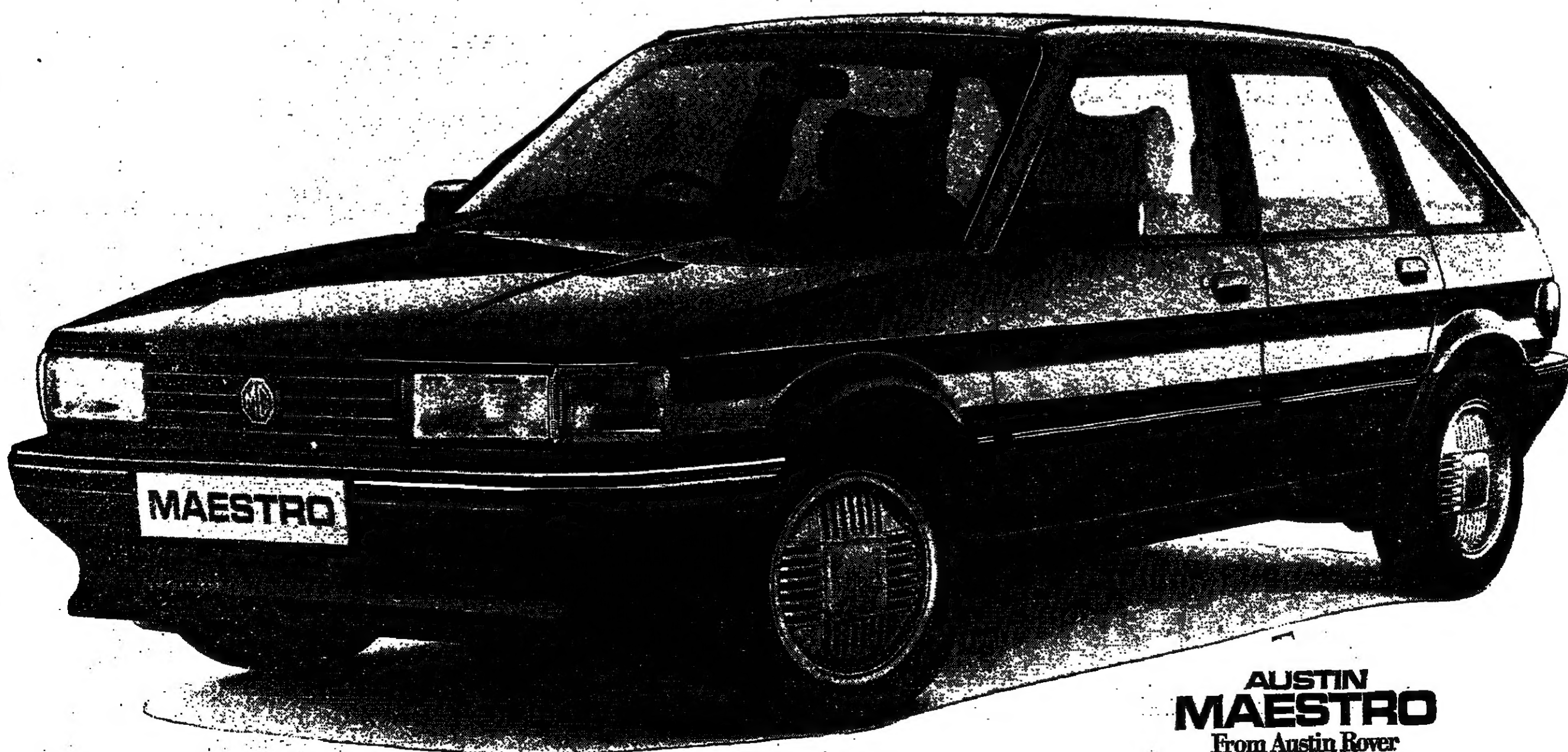
All are highly economical. Even the two litre EFi can return 47.4mpg at 56mph.

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**BENEFITS**  
**Lodgings limits 'punish jobless'**

By Alan Travis

Orders were approved by the Commons yesterday abolishing the right of a majority of unemployed people aged under 26 to claim social security to pay for board and lodging in one place for more than two to eight weeks.

The regulations also cut the level of benefit that can be claimed for board and lodging by the unemployed, the handicapped and the elderly.

Mr Tony Newton, the social security minister, attempted to still Conservative backbench disquiet over the changes by announcing that the new payment limits would be reviewed if there was further evidence of their inadequacy.

The limits vary from £110 in London to £45 in some parts of the country for the unemployed and between £170 and £110 for those in residential and nursing homes.

Mr Robin Squires (Con, Horsham) criticised the new time limits on claiming board and lodging payments in one place. It was necessary to deal with abuses of the system in seaside resorts but Conservative MPs had to understand that many young people could not return home.

Mrs Margaret Beckett, Labour's front bench social security spokeswoman, described the new payment limits as punitive.

"These regulations are creating a group of new nomads," she said. "These are some of the most vulnerable sections of the population. Four weeks is not long enough for anybody to find a job."

**United Ireland remains aim of Republic, says minister**

**ULSTER**

By Joe Joyce

The Irish Foreign Minister Mr Peter Barry, last night stressed that his government was prepared to work for interim solutions to the Northern Ireland problem which fell short of its goal of a united Ireland.

His comments were aimed primarily at the Irish opposition leader, Mr Charles Haughey, who criticised Anglo-Irish negotiations and maintained at the weekend that anything short of Irish unity was doomed to failure.

Like Mr Haughey, Mr Barry claimed that his policy position was that adopted by the New Ireland Forum in its report a year ago. Mr Haughey has accused the coalition government of abandoning the report which, he maintains, backed Irish unity as the only solution.

Mr Barry said, however, that his government had adopted the report as its policy on Northern Ireland. He said that the document also committed political parties to discussing other views which might contribute to political development.

Failure to persuade Britain to set up a unitary Irish state did not mean that Dublin had abandoned that objective, he said. Neither did it mean that Dublin could stand aside "and abandon the nationalist people of Northern Ireland to their nightmare" until Britain did support Irish unity.

Mr Barry said: "We passionately believe that to reject the possibility of improving the circumstances of this generation of nationalist people in the North simply because we did not get at once a unitary Irish state would be an understandable betrayal of those who have suffered far too much for far too long."

Colin Brown adds: Mr Douglas Hurd, the Northern Ireland Secretary, said yesterday that dialogue with the Republic of Ireland was in the interests of Ulster.

Responding to speculation surrounding the talks between ministers from Britain and the Republic, Mr Hurd told the Federation of Conservative Students at Loughborough that the talks did not breach the constitutional guarantee to the people of Northern Ireland.

The dialogue was endorsed in the Chequers communiqué and there had never been any secret about it or about the framework within which it was conducted.

"It is in the interests of Northern Ireland as a whole that the dialogue should succeed." There were "beguiling" reports about fresh initiatives.

"The speculation appeals to those who believe against the evidence that somewhere there is a single key which would fit a single lock and open a single door to a solution of the Irish problem. When the flurry dies down it is found that the main thrust of British policy continues unchanged."



David Penhaligon — state funding for parties

**Reject levy, trade unionists told**

**BALLOTS**

By James Naughtie

THE Liberals yesterday launched their campaign to try to persuade trade unionists to vote No in their ballots on political funds over the next year.

The low-budget campaign, to be organised through Liberal associations using the traditional tactics of community politics, will run under the slogan: "For an independent voice vote No to Labour's levy."

Mr David Penhaligon, the Liberal employment spokesman, claimed at a Westminster press conference that the two main parties wanted a low turnout in the ballots — Labour because of the threat to its finances from a No vote in big unions, the Conservatives because they feared closer examination of their company donations if too many unions voted against political funds.

He said: "Liberals say duty to face up to making its political parties free of funding from vested interests. Liberals would introduce state funding of political parties."

Mr Penhaligon claimed that the evidence of the opinion polls was that members wanted their unions to

**COUNCILS**

**Average rate rise 'is 8pc'**

By Alan Travis

Domestic rates are likely to rise on average by between 8 and 8.5 per cent in England this year, Mr Kenneth Baker, the local government minister, told the Commons yesterday.

Mr Baker claimed that the Conservative shire counties rate increases this year were running at about 6.5 per cent compared with 8 per cent in a Liberal-controlled county council.

He was replying during environment questions to Mr Simon Hughes (Lib, Bermondsey), who claimed the shire counties' rates would generally rise by 9 per cent, and Conservative county councils had had to cut services substantially to keep to that figure.

Mr Jack Straw, Labour's Environment spokesman, told MPs that average domestic rate bills in shire counties were 40p a week higher in Conservative areas than in Labour-controlled counties, and they received fewer services for their higher rates.

**Ponting's letters were opened during trial, MP tells Commons**

**SECURITY**

By Alan Travis

Mr Clive Ponting, the civil servant who was prosecuted under the Official Secrets Act, had his correspondence intercepted before and during his Old Bailey trial, a Labour MP told the Commons last night.

Mr Chris Smith (Lab, Islington South) showed MPs an envelope used for a bank statement sent to Mr Ponting. "It took something like six days to reach him and the envelope had quite clearly, in a very clumsy fashion, been opened and been resealed."

Mr Ponting had noted that even while his trial was proceeding his mail had been treated in a similar fashion. Mr Smith was speaking in support of a Labour amendment to the interception of Communications Bill for the proposed tribunal to oversee interceptions to be answerable to a Commons select committee rather than the Prime Minister.

Mr Smith said that under the bill Mr Ponting could only take his complaints to a tribunal answerable to the head of the Government which had

**BUDGET**

**Recovery 'despite pit strike'**

Lord Gowers, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said that the "tragic" own goal of the miners' strike had failed to disrupt last year's continued economic recovery in Britain.

"Our national firm grew by 2 per cent... 1984 was a bad year. If we can perform like that with Mr Scargill, think what we can do without him," he said during a Lords debate on the budget and unemployment.

The former general secretary of the TUC, Lord Murray of Epping Forest, in his maiden speech, said: "We can only tackle this appalling unemployment situation collectively and not by being confronted with each other."

"How can it be that we as a nation — not just the Government, because they don't have a monopoly on carelessness — how can we find acceptable, even tolerable, the idea of 4 million people being unemployed?" He urged the Government to say exactly what was a tolerable unemployment total.



**Tax load increases**

The increase in the tax burden in real terms since 1978/9 is £29 billion, according to Treasury figures.

Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary, said in written Commons answers that the total yield of taxes, local authority rates, and national insurance contributions in 1985-6 is estimated at £138 billion, compared with a 1978/9 yield at today's prices of £109 billion.

He also revealed in answers to Mr Jeff Rooker, Labour's housing spokesman, that since the Government came to power in 1979 the percentage of earnings taken up in tax and

**Chapel reprieved**

Demolition of the "peace chapel" at the proposed cruise missile base at RAF Molesworth has been deferred "while the necessary investigations and consultations take place," says the Ministry of Defence.

In a letter to Mr Gavin Strang, Labour MP for East

**'Bogus' revolt**

The shadow transport minister, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, reacted angrily yesterday at a Tory-inspired change to the Transport Bill during its committee stage in the Commons.

Mrs Dunwoody protested that the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley had staged a "bogus Tory revolt" to allow clause 22 to be changed on the grounds that it threatened the business confidentiality of bus operators.

"He apparently made this discovery after a full second reading debate and over 100 hours of committee work. Yet only moments before the Government had been standing firm against any amendment."

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Deaths in political violence this year top 100

## SA bishops march on security police HQ over detention

AS Bishop Desmond Tutu led a march yesterday through Johannesburg to protest against the detention of a colleague, an array of new statistics show

that violence in South Africa has assumed horrific levels. The latest victim was a woman in Motherwell near Port Elizabeth who was apparently shot by a police bullet in her kitchen.

From Barry Streek in Cape Town

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel peace prize winner, yesterday led a march from the Anglican cathedral in Johannesburg to the local police headquarters to protest against the detention of a colleague who has been held in custody since last October.

Flanked by two suffragan bishops, 100 wearing purple robes and carrying staffs, Bishop Tutu presented a petition to the head of the security police at John Vorster Square and held prayers for the Rev Geoff Moselane, the detained rector of Sharpville.

After the service Bishop Tutu and another black bishop spoke to Colonel Hennie Muller, head of security police, before going upstairs to meet the acting divisional commissioner, Brigadier Dries van den Heever.

It was "intolerable" that Rev Moselane had been detained without trial for over six months, the bishop said, and demanded his release. The police said that the case was now with the Attorney-General and the matter was no longer in their hands.

Security police took the names and addresses of everyone present, including journalists and about 40 clergymen, but made no arrests.

Bishop Tutu said: "Six months is ample time for the authorities to have preferred charges against the Rev Moselane. I want myself to be part of a more public act of witness, demonstrating my abhorrence of detention without trial."

The grim scale of violence and counter-violence, meanwhile, has assumed horrific levels—and there does not seem to be any end in sight.

The death toll in political violence this year had now exceeded 100, the South African Institute of Race Relations reported last week.

In the troubled Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area, the death toll since the police opened fire two weeks ago on a funeral procession at Langa rose to 40 yesterday after the police reported the death of a woman in Motherwell in Port Elizabeth. She was apparently shot by a police bullet in her kitchen.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, a car was set alight in Cape Town outside the home of the banned community leader, Mr Johnny Isel, shortly after he appeared in court for allegedly breaking his banning order.

Police and protesters have clashed every day this week in various townships of the Eastern Cape. "A person cannot get away from the fact that protest and conflict have at present become an integral part of the South African existence," an Afrikaans-speaking journalist, wrote recently.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party caucus, the official opposition in the white House of Assembly, said last week during a debate on the Langa killings: "The Government has brought South Africa to a precipice and the question is: Has it the will, the humility, the courage and ability to bring us back from that precarious position?"

He estimated that close to 300 people had died during disturbances since September 1984. The Institute of Race Relations said that 175 died last year and, by the end of last week, a further 104 this year.

So bad had the situation become that the police—the only official source of information—announced earlier this week that it would no longer give "blow-by-blow" accounts of every incident of unrest.

A Sunday newspaper, Rapport, which supports the Government, estimated last week-end that altogether 243 incidents of assault, intimidation, arson and looting had taken place against black town councillors, their families and possessions since last September. At least four councillors had been killed and 27 injured.

Report said 148 policemen had been injured, 98 homes of black policemen had been damaged and 300 police vehicles damaged.

Opponents of apartheid have also suffered.

To date, almost all of this violence has been confined to the black residential areas with minimal spillover into the city centres and white residential areas.

Only one white person has been killed: a baby who died after a rock was thrown at her mother's car near Sebokeng in the Vaal triangle last year.

The confining of most of the violence to black areas has meant the situation has been relatively "normal" in the commercial centres. But despite the appearances in the city centres, the death toll—highlighted by the killing of 19 people in the Crossroads squatter camp in February and a further 19 people at Langa—has provided gruesome evidence of just how violent South Africa of 1985 has become.



Marching bishops: The Nobel peace prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu leads a march to the offices of the security police in Johannesburg yesterday to protest against the detention without trial of a colleague. The Rev Geoffrey Moselane has been held since December

## Army disperses Sudan protest

By our own Correspondent

All telephone and telex links with Khartoum were lost yesterday for several hours as security forces broke up a demonstration against the Government with teargas and shots fired over protesters heads.

Thousands of demonstrators marched on the presidential palace to demand the resignation of President Jafar Numeiri, who is in Washington to meet President Reagan and undergo medical checks.

Diplomatic sources in Khartoum, who were contacted earlier yesterday, said there had

been no deaths or injuries. The Sudan news agency reported that the protest leaders had been arrested for organising an illegal march.

The march was led by professional groups, including doctors, lawyers, engineers, and accountants, and was joined by bank workers, shop staff, academics, and students.

The doctors have led calls for a general strike against President Numeiri's increasingly unpopular regime, and have been on strike themselves in protest against alleged brutality by the police, including the use of electric prods to control crowds.

The security services arrested several leading doctors, lawyers, and students before yesterday's march, which was described by one observer as well organised and disciplined. Diplomatic sources said many shops and offices were closed and it was not possible to forecast if the general strike call would be heeded.

Yesterday's demonstration was reported to be larger than a pro-government rally held the day before, which was attended by 3,500 members of the ruling single party, the Sudanese Socialist Union.

Dissident groups in contact with Khartoum earlier yesterday

claimed that senior military officers met First Vice-President Omar El Tayib to insist that troops should not be used to back up police unless the protest became violent, and that only MCOs should be on the march route as they could not guarantee the loyalty of ordinary troops.

Several pamphlets are circulating in Khartoum, claiming to be from radical police and army groups, supporting the protests against President Numeiri, his economic policies and harsh use of the Islamic Sharia law, which allows flogging and amputations for many offences.

## Union activists freed in Harare

From Andrew Meldrum in Harare

THE ZIMBABWE Government has released six of the eight people detained last month for suspected subversive activities in the trade union movement here.

The two remaining in custody, both expatriate teachers and members of the British Militant Tendency of the Labour Party, are expected to be deported from Zimbabwe. The two are Mr Dave Hemson, originally from South Africa, a British citizen, and Mr Darryl du Toit, a South African who holds refugee travel documents.

The two had been working with members of Zimbabwe's General Electrical and Metal Workers Union. It is understood that they were detained because the Government felt they were trying to organise a more militant faction of that union as the basis for a movement to have the government more directly represent their interests.

The Minister of Information, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said recently in London that the two were Trotskyite idealists trying to export their failed ideas for a workers' utopia to Zimbabwe and therefore were subversive.

Legal sources here say they do not expect formal charges to be pressed against them.

Five of the others detained at the beginning of March were black Zimbabwean trade unionists. They were released eight days later with no charges against them. Mr Du Toit's wife, a Dutch citizen, was also held and questioned and then released. Jonathan Steele adds: The Zimbabwean Trade Unionists Defence Campaign of London has said there is no foundation in statements by Mr Shamuyarira that the Militant Tendency had sent people to Zimbabwe to subvert political life there.

## Gemayel tested by fighting in Sidon

From David Hirst in Beirut

Fighting in Sidon is becoming a crucial test for President Gemayel's regime, as Lebanese army reinforcements assembled outside Beirut await orders to move south.

Most Muslim and some Christian Lebanese leaders are saying that the regime must assert its grip in the Sidon

area or suffer another disastrous blow to its overall authority. In a key speech, Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader and an inveterate foe of Mr Gemayel and the Phalangists said that the President still had a chance to stop the rot in Sidon, but he had to take "a clear and candid stand" against the pro-Israeli Christian rebels active there and in the Christian heartlands.

"If such a stand, which condemns what is happening in Sidon, is taken," Mr Jumblatt said, "then we would really be on the way to national salvation."

Mr Jumblatt is known to have opposed the compromise arrangement under which the army, passing through Druze territory, first went into Sidon, believing that it should first have taken over the areas above the town held by the Lebanese Forces militia. But he is believed to have relented under pressure exerted by the under pressure on behalf of the President.

On Tuesday, the former president, Mr Suleiman Frangieh, the Maronite Christian strongman of the north, went so far as to say that if Mr Gemayel could not cope with the situation, he should resign. The Maronite bishop of Sidon, after much soul searching, has also joined local Muslim leaders in condemning the Lebanese Forces.

President Gemayel is taking a firmer line against the rebels. According to newspaper reports he warned Christian leaders on Tuesday against Israeli schemes in south Lebanon and asked for their support in fanning them.

According to the Phalangist newspaper, *Amal*, which reflects Mr Gemayel's views, Israel is trying to force Christians of the Sidon area into migrating south of the Litani river with the aim of creating a Christian "canton" on the northern frontier. It said that he and his Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami, a Sunni Muslim, were "trying to confront this design."

## Bazooka attack

ROME: A bazooka was fired at the Jordanian embassy building yesterday by a man who said he was a member of the Palestinian Black September guerrilla group, police said.

It was the second attack on Jordanian property here in two weeks.

Police, who arrested the man, who said he was Ahmad Mimour, aged 20, told them that the shell was fired from a hand-held weapon in a square about 200 yards from the building in the Parioli district, where many embassies are located.

The shell narrowly missed the embassy offices on the top floor of the five-story building and instead hit an apartment below, blowing out a window. No injuries were reported.

The man dropped the bazooka, which police said was American, and ran off, but guards at the state electric company stopped and held him until police arrived.

Questioned at police headquarters, the man said he was Palestinian and a member of the Black September guerrilla group, police said.

The Black September group claimed responsibility for attacks that injured five people in the offices of the Royal Jordanian Airlines in Rome, Athens, and Nicosia on March 21. Reuters.

## Israelis deny charges of atrocities against Shi'ites

By Michael Simmons

The Israeli authorities have reacted angrily to charges made in Lebanon last month that their forces were engaged in gratuitous atrocities against Shi'ite villagers. A statement released by the Israeli embassy in London after an army inquiry, says that allegations were "malicious and ludicrous."

It is "standard practice," for the Israeli Defence Forces to provide the best available medical help for any wounded person, regardless of creed or ethnicity, the statement says. "Hundreds of PLO members and members of other hostile organisations have been treated by Israeli field doctors since the IDF went into Lebanon in mid-1982.

The statement is directed particularly at the accounts given last month by the director of the Gabal Amal hospital in Tyre, Dr Ahmed Mroue, to a Reuters journalist. Dr Mroue is described by the Israelis as having "close affiliations" with the Amal organisation which "leads the terrorist activities against the IDF" in that part of Lebanon.

No answer is given to the charge by the Shi'ite leader, Mr Nabih Berri, that withdrawing Israeli troops were responsible for the bomb which, on March 4, blew up the mosque at Marakeh, near Tyre, killing at least 12 people and wounding dozens more.

But the IDF, the statement goes on, is "appalled" by what its officers call "malicious and ludicrous" allegations against them which, they say, conveniently attempt to blame Israel for the brutal realities of Lebanese life.

In particular, the statement says: "It is cynical and false to blame Israel for injuring children in a vocational school outside Tyre" as was claimed by Dr Mroue. The truth, according to the statement, was that a Shi'ite suicide car bomber had smashed his vehicle into an IDF convoy, and the school nearby was one of the buildings hit in the ensuing blast.

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The curfew was expected to be lifted last night—after the funeral.

Mr Khalaf was Mayor of Ramallah since 1982, when the Israeli authorities deported him on the grounds that he was pursuing nationalist activities. He had been a leading member of the now-defunct National Guidance Council, a loose grouping of West Bank Palestinian leaders disbanded by Israel.

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## West Bank funeral curfew

From David Landau in Jerusalem

As the eerie silence of a curfew enveloped his town, the former Mayor of Ramallah, Mr Khalaf Khalaf, a prominent Palestinian leader, was buried yesterday.

Mr Khalaf died of a heart attack on Saturday at the age of 54. Some 1,000 mourners followed the bier to his funeral. He had been a leading member of the now-defunct National Guidance Council, a loose grouping of West Bank Palestinian leaders disbanded by Israel.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Boy given new heart

DOCTORS in Louisville, Kentucky, yesterday transplanted a heart into a teenager who had been kept alive for five days by two temporary plastic pumps assisting his own diseased heart. The surgeon gave him a 25 per cent chance of surviving.

Michael Jones, aged 16, was in critical condition after the pumps were removed and the donor heart began beating.—AP.

### Carbide order

THE closed-down Union Carbide pesticides plant in Bhopal, central India, where a gas leak killed more than 2,000 people, has been ordered by the state government to dispose of 48 tonnes of poisonous chemicals still in the factory. There are local fears of another disaster and the firm admitted this week that three workers were treated for exposure to chlorine gas after a new leak.—AP.

### Tortoises safe

THE fire which has been raging on the Galapagos Islands, threatening 500 rare Sierra Negra tortoises, has been brought under control by parachuted firefighters after heavy rains. The World Wildlife Fund said yesterday. It was thought that none of the tortoises, which can weigh up to a fifth of a tonne and live for up to 200 years, were lost. *Iain Guest writes in Geneva.*

### Younger envoy

BRITAIN'S new ambassador to Moscow is to be an East-West expert, Mr Bryan Cartledge, at 53 one of the youngest men to hold the job in recent years. The Foreign Office announced yesterday. Mr Cartledge, a fluent Russian speaker, now working in the Cabinet Office, will take up the post in July on the retirement of Sir Iain Sutherland.

### Parties merge

THE South Korean opposition Democratic Korea Party said yesterday it was merging with the New Korea Democratic party (NKDP) backed by the dissidents Kim Dae-jung and Kim Young-sam, giving the NKDP 106 seats in the 297-member national assembly against 148 for the ruling Democratic Justice party.—Reuters.

### Trade boost

CHINA and the Soviet Union have agreed to increase trade between their eastern border regions by 43 per cent this year, the New China News Agency said yesterday. Overall Sino-Soviet trade should total \$1.8 billion this year, up 36 per cent over 1984.—Reuters.

### Town 'attacked'

KAMPUCHEAN guerrillas said yesterday they had killed 23 Vietnamese troops and destroyed 27 tanks in an attack against a town only 18 miles from Phnom Penh, the capital. There was no independent confirmation of the report and Western diplomats in Bangkok were sceptical of the claim.—Reuters.

### Test-tube hope

THE world's first test-tube baby conceived using sperm taken artificially from the father's reproductive system has been born in Melbourne, giving new hope to infertile men, doctors announced yesterday. The seven-pound baby's father had undergone a vasectomy which could not be surgically reversed.—Reuters.

### Wrong man

TWO bad-mannered Chinese ticket collectors have become exceptionally polite since discovering that a ferry passenger they abused was their mayor, the China Daily says. After hurling abuse at Wuhan's mayor, travelling incognito to study people's problems, they have now learnt to smile.—Reuters.

### Diet disaster

MORE than 138,000 Indian children suffering vitamin A deficiency become either totally or partially blind every year before they reach the age of six, according to Dr J.V. Bhat, Indian programme director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.—AP.

### Pay rise

AUSTRALIANS were yesterday awarded a 2.6 per cent national wage rise which industry and opposition leaders said would retard economic recovery. The increase, the first in a year, is to take account of the 2.7 per cent inflation rate in the past six months.—Reuters.

### Zoo charges

TWO unemployed 18-year-olds have been charged in connection with the killing of 64 animals at an Adelaide zoo a week ago. They were charged with unlawfully and maliciously killing the animals, which included an antelope and an alligator.—Reuters.

### Referee airlift

A REFEREE and two line-men were evacuated by helicopter after a soccer game in the north-eastern Swiss city of St Gall when fans, angered by their calls, blocked stadium exits. St Gall lost 1-2 in a Swiss championship game.—AP.

### Royal protest

SWITZERLAND'S largest retail chain, Migros, has agreed to cancel a commercial featuring Royal Family look-alikes as its customers following a protest by the British Embassy.—AP.

### New bishop

THE Pope yesterday named Monsignor Dermot O'Sullivan, now Vicar-General, as Bishop of Kerry, in the Irish Republic.—AP.

## Midland Bank Interest Rates

**Base Rate**  
Decreases by 0.25%  
to 13.25% per annum  
with effect from  
3rd April 1985



**Midland Bank**  
Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

## Vietnam claims Kampuchean pull-out is fruit of victory

From Nicholas Cumming-Bruce in Bangkok

About 15,000 Vietnamese soldiers pulled out of Kampuchea yesterday in carefully-staged ceremonies in the capital, Phnom Penh, and in the north-eastern town of Stung Treng. Military sources described the pull-out as a withdrawal, but Western diplomats have described similar exercises in the past as routine troop rotations.

Vietnam is estimated to have between 160,000 and 180,000 troops in Kampuchea to support the Government of Mr Heng Samrin installed by Hanoi in 1979 after the Vietnamese invasion and the defeat of the Khmer Rouge.

The withdrawal, the fourth in successive years, took place amid attempts by the Vietnamese and the Kampuchean Government to draw Kampuchean resistance groups into negotiations.

Thousands of onlookers cheered yesterday as more than 10,000 Vietnamese left Stung Treng packed in buses, armoured vehicles, and trucks. "To say this is a troop rotation is a lie. The withdrawal is a fact," Major-General Nguyen Huy Chuong, declared.

During an elaborate departure ceremony at Stung Treng,

red campaign medals were pinned to the departing soldiers' olive-green uniforms. General Chuong said about 5,000 Vietnamese were also leaving Phnom Penh.

He did not say how many of Hanoi's soldiers remained in Kampuchea.

"The success of the recent offensive was the reason the troops could pull out," General Chuong said, adding: "The Kampuchean army also is becoming stronger." The troops are expected to cross the Vietnamese border today or tomorrow.

The offensive against the resistance camps was Hanoi's biggest in six years of occupation. In four months, the Vietnamese succeeded in demolishing all the main border bases and now show every intention of following up these successes with a sustained attempt to crush resistance in the interior.

Terms for a settlement, outlined in recent weeks by the Prime Minister, Mr Hun Sen, and by Hanoi, have included important clarifications of their negotiating position but appear to make no concessions to the resistance on substantial issues. Mr Hun Sen has explained that demands for the elimination of the Khmer Rouge, the biggest of the three resistance groups, mean in

practice the permanent exile of two leaders, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, and the surrender by their fighters of their arms.

Direct negotiations with Prince Sihanouk, the head of the resistance coalition, would be possible if he ended his alliance with the Khmer Rouge.

Mr Hun Sen pledged that guerrillas who gave up the struggle would be allowed to participate in elections and in political life, but only within the framework of the existing constitution (which allows only candidates accepted by the ruling Communist Party to stand).

Mr Hun Sen also made clear that the terms on offer had a deadline for acceptance, apparently 1987. If the terms were not accepted by then, the regime would concentrate on imposing its own military solution, confident of success within 10 years.

This confidence reflects the success the Vietnamese evidently feel they have achieved in their latest offensive. But analysts here believe the resistance escaped the Vietnamese onslaught with relatively light casualties. The real test for the resistance will come in its ability to sustain guerrilla operations deep inside Kampuchea.

## Thatcher goes East

From our Correspondent in Kuala Lumpur

THE Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, begins an Asian tour tomorrow with a visit to Malaysia aimed at consigning the recent chapter of strained relations to history and securing a more profitable relationship.

Mrs Thatcher will also visit Singapore, Brunei, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka. Anticipating with a stopover in New Delhi for talks with Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

The Malaysian Prime Minister, Dr Mahatir Mohamad, appears less dissatisfied with the terms of British compensation relations than at the time Mrs Thatcher took office, when he launched a buy-British-last campaign. His move was a response to what he saw as Britain's patronising presumption of a privileged relationship with its former colony and the insensitivity of many British companies.

Relations are still touchy but many governmental relations to and from Malaysia and widespread restructuring of ownership of British companies to include Malaysian interests have helped to thaw relations.

Trade, educational opportunities for Malaysian students in Britain and defence co-operation are expected to figure prominently in official discussions.



# Lisbon voyage.

## Heathrow to Lisbon and Madrid direct.

**British Airways** are happy to announce a new daily flight from Heathrow to Lisbon and two flights a day to Madrid. With more flights from more British airports, we're living up to our name.

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Pictures by Frank Martin

Against the odds, Just Seventeen, a teenage magazine launched a year ago, is proving a great success. Now, as other publishers move in to an evidently lucrative market, Brenda Polan looks at the tastes of an age group that market research so nearly consigned to oblivion

## Sally free and easy

THERE'S a small war raging in the publishing industry. The target audience is the teenager and a spate of new magazines is aiming to capitalise on the success, over the last couple of years, of "alternative press" publications like The Face and Blitz. Indeed, the nastiest engagement of this particular small war concerns the similarity of the title and typeface of IPC's contender, Mix, to that of Blitz. M'learned friends are already involved and stand to profit sooner than the contending publishing companies.

Injunctions apart, Mix will be published for the first time next week. It was beaten off the starting blocks by D. C. Thomson's Ecce, which came out in the middle of March. Both, though they tend to disseminate on the subject, are chasing Just Seventeen, a bright, new magazine launched as a fortnightly just over a year ago and so successful that it was able to transform itself into a weekly last month.

Just Seventeen is owned by EMAP, the small company headed by David Hepworth and Steve Bush which also publishes the extremely successful Smash Hits and specialist publications like Bike Magazine and Anger Weekly. It was launched at a time when, as much of the trade knew, IPC had been investigating the earning potential of the teenage market and had decided against a new venture in that area.

On the face of it, IPC was right and EMAP should have been wrong. For the number of teenagers in Britain peaked at the end of the 1970s and has been declining ever since. Today there are around 8.5 million people aged between 10 and 19. By 1993 that number will have dropped to about 7 million. It was upon these figures from the Family Centre for Forecasting that Hepworth and then Burtons based their huge investment (Next and Principles) in the next age group up: roughly 25 to 40. This not only looks like growing in numbers but also promises increased individual spending power.

That, of course, is another good reason for publishers and those who pay their bills, the advertisers, to be wary of teenagers. Most are at school and their spending power depends on an allowance from parents or a Saturday job. Many are unemployed and their means are strictly limited. Those who are employed do not have anything like the financial resources enjoyed by teenagers in the sixties and early seventies.

What does make them a viable market, however, are two factors which David Hepworth recognised from his experience with Smash Hits. Firstly, their spending is tightly focused on clothes, cosme-

tics, records and equipment to play them on, clubs where the same sort of music is played and publications that keep them up to date on these areas. And the second is that time passes. As these teenagers pass out of teen age and into the next age group, they carry with them tastes, opinions and prejudices formed under the influence of what they have read as teenagers. And there are many advertisers who should be interested in that — not least building societies and banks.

In the fashion industry's rush to capitalise on the Henley Report and service the 25-40 age group, there is a danger that it has overreacted to the statistics in the way IPC and its potential advertisers did when they rejected, three and a half years ago, the idea of a new young title. As the choices high street sites are occupied by Next and Principles smuggling cosily close to Marks and Spencer, British Home Stores, Wallis, Country Casuals, Laura Ashley and Jaeger, and as many outlets that have traditionally served the teenage market like Chelsea Girl and Top Shop move edgily up-market in their wake, who is left to cater for the teenage market? Who is dressing Sally of Grantham?

Sally is Just Seventeen's man on the Clapham omnibus. When in doubt the members of the magazine's small staff tend to inquire: "But would Sally wear it?"

like it?" If the answer is no, then out goes the feature. In the case of Karen Foster, the magazine's fashion editor, the question goes: "But would Sally wear it?"

"I think," says Karen, "so many magazines forget what their reader is — certainly when it comes to price. So Sally is an unemployed 16-year-old from Grantham. We have a feature called Spy for which we visit a town or city (we stick a pin in a map) and photograph and interview teenagers on the street. That certainly keeps us in touch."

"Their financial resources vary widely. Some have really substantial allowances, and some have very good Saturday jobs. Others manage to look amazing on next to no money at all. We allow for both in our fashion content — our cheap tricks page is very successful as are the features when we put a whole outfit together for under £10. In the summer we did one for under a fiver. But it is interesting how many teenagers can manage to afford a Katharine Hamnett jacket for instance. And although denim is supposed to be unfashionable, at least half of our interviewees tend to be wearing it."

Karen finds that when she is preparing a fashion feature she is forced back to the same companies again and again. "The manufacturers do seem to be abandoning the teenage market."

That is why, I am sure, so many youngsters shop at jumble sales and Oxfam shops and create their own retro looks. The sixties are currently an important source of old clothes and inspiration.

There is also, she points out, the London-mobbery which seems to afflict a large part of the retail industry. A teenager living in a provincial city, she is sure, is no less aware of trends in fashion and cosmetics than her London counterpart, but most retailers do not appreciate this fact. One company, Burtons (which has become very fast on its toes under the chairmanship of Ralph Halpern) took steps last month to rectify this state of affairs.

After trying out a range called West End Specials in London, it took a deep breath and launched a low-price, high-fashion range called Streetwise into all its 110 branches of Top Shop. It is, as its name implies, designed to react fast to the ever-changing sartorial enthusiasms of the young.

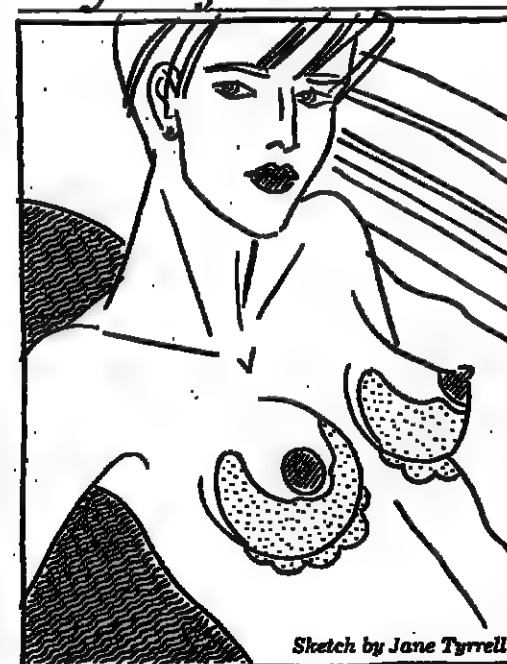
"If you live in Hull or Southampton," says Lora Lisbon, spokesperson for the Burton group, "you will be able to buy exactly the same clothes as someone living in London. We will be buying only two or three weeks ahead instead of our usual six weeks — chiefly from British suppliers — and that will enable us to jump on any fashion bandwagon very fast. There will be no repeats. Once something sells out, it will make way for something newer."

Karen Foster gives the Sally seal of approval to C&A's Teen range which is targeted at 10-15-year-olds, to Miss Selfridge, to Fenwick's chiefly for its accessories, to Warehouse, and, with reservations, to Chelsea Girl and Way In, both of which, she feels, have aged over the years. The good news is a major revamp (Al Fayad brothers permitting) of Way In and a new emphasis on lower prices.

Karen, who is also the resident fashion expert on television's Superstore programme, blends new purchases with market and jumble sale gleanings and inspired improvisation to reflect a way of dress which very closely resembles that of her readers. At 24 she supposes she may be getting a little too old to be working for Just Seventeen but she is having too good a time and doing her job too well to rejoin her own age group just yet.

With confidence born of success, she speaks for the entire Just Seventeen team when she says: "We are not aware of the challenge for our market from Mix and Ecce. We know we've got it right and they are going to have to chase us very hard to catch up. It's only a small war, but it's an interesting one."

## Style file



THE first brassiere was patented in 1914 by Mary Phelps Jacob in New York. Since then, manufacturers have come up with many ideas to enhance the bust beautifully. Newly arrived from France is the invisible bra. Providing shape without seams or straps for A and C cups, this latest contender in the undergarment stakes is ideal for spring's new clothes with their emphasis on body revealing shapes in stretchy and sheer fabrics. Exclusive to Fenwick's, Bond Street, London W1, the invisible bra is available in packs of three for £12.95, adhesive bust supports, each pack includes full instructions and costs £3.95 (mail order 75p extra).

JOHN MORGAN

ABOVE — from left: China blue cotton jacket sm, £27.99 by Pepe from Just Smiles, 216 Portobello Road, London W11; Jingo, Hereford; Abigail, Haywards Heath, Sussex; Cotton shirt and (assorted colours), £9.99 by Pepe from Ashley Boutique, Eastbourne; Georgia, Thame, Oxon; Denim Den, Brighton; Lime green cotton gym skirt (also red, blue and black) 10-14, £9.99 by Warehouse, 76 Brompton Road, SW3 and branches; Green Woodford socks from a selection at Fenwick's, New Bond Street, W1. Green printed pinnolls, 4-7, £21.99 from 72 New Bond Street, W1, Midas.

Black and white sweatshirt cardigan (also red and white, blue and white) 10-14, £18.99; white cotton skirt with basque details and bow pleats (also black and coral) 10-14, £18.99 — from Miss Selfridge, 40 Duke Street and branches; Cotton ankle socks from a selection at Fenwick's; Black leather sandals 3-7 £16.50 from branches of Sacho.

Brocade waistcoat 10-14, £16.25 by Savoir Faire; long white cotton dress (also peach) 10-14, £20 by Kris; soda pink polyester mini skirt 10-14, £7.95; party stick pin (also pale blue, white and green) £4.95 — all from Way In at Harrods, Knightsbridge, SW1. White cotton jersey leggings (also pale pink and pale green) 10-14, £16.95 from Fenwick's, Bond Street, W1. Cotton socks, £1.50 from a selection at Chelsea Girl, 283 Oxford Street, W1 and branches. Rose printed lace-ups 4-7, £21.99 from branches of Midas.

Black, pink and green floral cotton jacket (assorted colours) 10-14, £14.99; matching waistcoat 10-14, £10.99; toning cotton skirt 10-14, about £11.99; white cotton shirt (assorted colours) 10-14, £11.99; pink cotton ankle socks, £1.50; pink sandals, 4-7, £7.99 — all from Chelsea Girl, 283 Oxford Street and selected branches.

Hair by Oasia at Savoir, 31 Brook Street, W1 (01-629 2427).

## Will that mean losing my hair?

Ruth Elliott regrets the medical profession's apparent disdain for this question by women suffering one of the most traumatic side effects of chemotherapy

EVERY YEAR some tens of thousands of men, women and children lose their hair suddenly and dramatically as a result of shock or grief, but more prosaically after undergoing chemotherapy. I am one of them.

Alopecia (loss of hair) is not a symptom of the medical profession take very seriously. After all, it is usually reversible within a few months. So a woman who reacts to the information that her serious illness will require chemotherapy with only the question "Will that mean losing my hair?" is often treated with apparent disdain for her frivolity or lack of sense of proportion.

"You may do. At least some of it," is the standard unconvincing response. Do doctors think that such equivocation is good for their patient's mo-

rale? That's certainly what she'll need, just as much as she can muster, and a bit more. Or maybe they're still quite unaware that most of us have quite atavistic feelings about our hair: a physical appendage which may be disposable but which most of us cherish as something unique and personal rather than just an optional extra.

There's a basic mystique attached to hair which predates the story of Samson and Delilah, and is also illustrated by the way folk heroes and millionaires, and people flaunt their political beliefs and sexual availability through the way they wear it. Hair-loss is associated with age and debility. Who would want to own up to either?

Telly Savalas and swimmer Duncan Goodenew, should have put paid to some of

these beliefs, at least for men. Now here's a basic difference between men and women which the EOC can't do anything about: whoever realises that a bald woman too has a status of sorts, like, for instance, being alive, when, without chemotherapy, she might well not be?

Many of the much-heralded advances of modern medicine have side effects which are seriously damaging or actually kill the patient they're intended to cure. It's all part of the untidiness of human existence that we come in these total packages some parts of which wear out before others. To doctors concerned with halting all this built-in obsolescence, the temporary disappearance of hair is hardly even a side issue.

"Ah... they say when

appealed to, "never mind. It will grow back quickly. Better than before, you'll see, and curly."

That's what nanny used to say when she wanted me to do something disagreeable like eating the skin on my rice pudding. As one of millions of women who have spent more time and money than they care to remember on making their recalcitrant hair smooth, that promise left me unmoved. All I wanted to know was: when? Years of experience have taught me how to cope with hair when I have it, but how to manage without?

It's surprising and almost comforting to find that there's a certain sculptural effect to the sight of a completely egg-shaped head unadorned. But, like nuddly, displaying it takes more courage than most sufferers possess.

A man from the Ministry called. Well, not exactly personally from the DHSS though they do add it to more than 132,492 wigs last year, all part of our ailing Health Service.

He makes wigs for the BBC. Sister used to re-assure me. She didn't explain which part of the BBC he equipped with hair: historical drama, overseas services, balding radio announcers who feel the cold when they read the news in draughty underground studios.

He looked at me from the foot of my bed, and shot questions at me: name, address, colour of hair?

"Aren't you going to measure my head?" I asked, remembering other expensive head-coverings enthusiastically acquired which never fitted.

"Our wigs fit everybody," he replied blithely, and went off, leaving me to face my next batch of visitors with a gleaming nude scalp, and without eyebrows or eyelashes. Oh yes, no one had mentioned these additional side-effects which are taken for granted alongside the greater traumas. Chemotherapy just doesn't distinguish between those parts of the body which are diseased and need eliminating, and those parts you could keep with impunity.

By the time I was ready to leave the hospital, I had received two standard elasticated poodle caps which no one with normal eye-sight could have mistaken for my own hair (if that had been the true intention). Kind friends offered to help out with introductions to their own wig-makers, a mark of friendship

practically equivalent to passing on the names of cherished dressmakers or caterers.

Soon, I took to wearing a series of triangular scarves to keep myself warm and presentable. True, they made me look like a follower of the Ayatollah, but there were advantages too. Scarves can be washed and changed with less trouble or expense than conventional hairstyles.

It takes time to adjust to being a hairless wonder. It's certainly not easy to steel oneself to looking different from other people, to discard comb and brush, and to walk about — literally — baldly so as to allow the roots to breathe, and encourage the hair to grow again. The beauty business which is so prolific in its advice on how to eliminate unwanted hair is

not particularly interested in a temporary condition which few people like to talk about.

But a patient who feels she is recovering from illness may not have too much difficulty in adjusting to this relatively minor problem. It's more likely to be her nearest and dearest who are afflicted by the sight of her hairlessness, not so much for its disfiguring effect as for its reminder of her mortality. Then, gradually and patchily, months after the medication which induced the alopecia, the hair will begin to grow again. In my case the colour proved rather a shock. Yes, of course, the hairless-ness could cope with that. But a few months of chemotherapy changes one's sense of priorities. That unexpected mop of white hair now seems like a badge of endurance, and even of hope.



Kenneth Hurren recalls British theatre's debt to the director, John Fernald.

## A subtle touch

WHEN John Fernald came into the theatre, the art of the director was only just beginning to be recognised. In the early twenties, direction was little more than stage management with interpretation of a dramatist's intentions left more or less to the actors.

The extravaganzas of directors theatre, known since the Sixties, I suspect were anathema to him. His first mentor was Konstantin Stanislavsky, who came to Oxford to direct a couple of university productions when Fernald was at Trinity and President of OUDS. When he got his first professional job, as ASM to Harley Granville Barker at the Royal Court in 1928, he could not help comparing Barker's methods unfavourably with those of "Koms", noting that where the great Russian's oblique approach drew the best of which they were capable even from his earnest amateurs, Barker's stern intellectualism and inflexible belief in his own perceptions could suffocate the creative impulse of even a Gielgud.

"Koms", whom Fernald believed largely responsible for the renaissance in English acting before the war was a major influence on his work, especially in the direction of Chekhov.

A Californian by birth, Fernald was an Englishman by adoption from the time he was sent to Marlborough as a boy. His home was always in London. After war service in the Royal Navy, Fernald became director of productions at the Liverpool Playhouse from 1946 to 1949. It was during this period that his first Chekhov production was seen in London: *Cherry Orchard* at the St James's.

Fernald met the Chekhovian challenge more successfully and more consistently than any other director of his generation. First *Cherry Orchard*, later in *Ivanov*, *Uncle Vanya* and *The Seagull* during his time as co-director (with Roy Rich) of the Arts Theatre Club, and again in *The*

*Seagull* for the Old Vic (1960), he held that delicate balance between comedy and poignancy in those texts in which, as he always recognised, the actual words were of less dramatic importance than what lay between the lines.

Chekhov apart, he directed an enormous variety of plays in the West End in the Fifties: *Ustinov's Love of Four Colours* and *Moment of Truth*. The remarkable Mr. Pennyfather and *Tea and Sympathy*, the thriller *Dial M for Murder* and Christopher Fry's *The Firstborn* among others. Among his more notable revivals, were Shaw's *Saint Joan*, with Siobhan McKenna (1954) and *Ibsen's Ghosts* with Flora Robson and Michael Hordern. For 10 years, from 1955 to 1965 he was Principal of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art — during its great years, that is, when it finally shed its genteel image and was turning out players of the calibre of Albert Finney, Anthony Hopkins and Tom Courtenay, Sian Phillips and Susan Fleetwood.

Following that he was Professor of Drama at Oakland University, Michigan, where from 1966 to 1970 he also had his own professional company at the campus Meadow Brook Theatre, from which one of his productions transferred remarkably, to Broadway. It was, inevitably, *The Cherry Orchard*. He remained in the US for another year or so, taking another chair in Drama, this time at the State University of New York, before returning with his wife, the Actress Jenny Laird, to their home in Hampstead.

His book, *Sense of Direction* (Secker and Warburg, 1984), is a distillation of his experience with plays and players. It is arguably the best treatise of its kind that could be read by aspiring directors, not to mention critics.

## Televisionary experience

YOU have to hand it to Arthur C. Clarke with parley round the plate. "Mysteries from the files of Arthur C. Clarke, scientist, writer and now VISIONARY" intones Anna Ford thrillingly. "In retreat in Sri Lanka he ponders the riddles of this and other worlds." Of other worlds I do no presume to speak but anyone who can stick Yorkshire TV for a series called *Arthur C. Clarke's World of Strange Powers* without stirring from the shade of his golf umbrella has got the riddle of this world well and truly cracked.

As the first programme, *Warnings From the Future?* rambled on about how someone dreamed a horse was going to win the Grand National and, by Golly, didn't it just. The Visionary bopped up a couple of times to say that he'd never heard such lot of old larderside in all his puff. I cannot tell you

how much I admire the way that man has got it all organised.

My own files are at the service of science and I am currently working on a series called *Nancy Banks Smith's Wonderful World of Goosepimples*. It will explore mysteries which have exercised the finest minds since Sir Keith Joseph asked "But how do the birds know it's a sanctuary?"

Just to give you a tempting, tingle-tongue taste of the thing, it will cover such baffling problems as "How does a pole vaulter get his pole on the bus?" "Why, when you do a wash, does everything end up inside the duvet cover?" "That does a little birdie say in its nest at peep of day?" and, of course, "What does the C. Clarke?"

I myself will be in retreat in Monaco, pondering this

and that, but I am prepared to put in a token appearance or two, washing my hands of the whole farrago.

The Visionary was notably down-to-earth about warnings from the future: "Most premonitions can undoubtedly be explained by coincidence. The most incredible events will occur if you wait long enough. Most anecdotes about premonitions cannot be accepted as proof. They should be written down and one man, a scientist, has done just that." The scientist turned out to be Peter Fairley who, when not slaving over a hot bunsen burner, is Yorkshire TV's director of programmes.

Feeling perhaps, with some justice, that the evidence for premonition was on the thin side, The Visionary offered the experience of a friend in Sri Lanka whose foreman warned him to drive carefully. He duly drove care-

fully and nothing happened. His foreman, however, was hit on the head with a brick or something and died. "What he had not foreseen," said The Visionary "was his own death." You can turn this striking instance of premonition around, peer underneath, say it's simply on the top and feel nothing but a rising desire to have a brick at it.

In his introduction to *Arthur C. Clarke's Mysterious World*, the book of an earlier series, The Visionary offered three reasons why a television series about the paranormal would be futile. "There is no general agreement that even exist. Such evidence as does exist is in the form of eye-witness accounts, one for radio but poor fare for television. Until there is some plausible theory to explain the phenomena there is little one can say intelligently about it."

Nancy Banks Smith probes the mystery of Arthur C. Clarke.

That's true. Take, for instance, the case of Mrs Janet Whitaker of Brixton, who was struck by a flying cow. Until you can establish that the cow was first struck by a car there is little you can intelligently say but "My God, Mrs. Whitaker, as you all say."

Something has evidently changed. The Visionary's mind about the value of a series on "dowsing, spirit hooding, reincarnation, death by suggestion and all that I can't imagine what it's a black mystery."

Dr Michael O'Donnell has that air of invincible cheerfulness which gets doctors so rightly disliked. O'Donnell investigates (BBC2) was a valuable report on the social consequences of drink which accounts for 50 per cent of all accident cases, as Radio Times rather coolly put it.

Like an embarrassingly jolly dog, Dr O'Donnell dug

up the thick tank report on alcohol, which the Government carefully buried, and laid it beaming at their feet. "Incidentally, a proposal for a new spirit report is being considered. It will be a most valued advertisement, only that they have not."

Medical matters, which no doctor will think are rather in evidence, Dr O'Donnell and a white-coated chum were in a hospital ward, discussing the recurrent bodies: "An acute episode of pancreatitis, most probably he will not survive this episode. . . . a direct consequence of alcohol abuse."

No doubt the bodies were beyond caring or hearing but, on day to see a patient rise from his bed of pain and, while they discuss him, snipe them with a bedpan. On camera.

### GREENWICH

Michael Billington

### Intermezzo

CHRISTOPHER Fettes is giving us a crash course in Schindler. He follows his remarkable revival of *The Lonely Road* with the equally rare *Intermezzo* (1908) which proves the Viennese writer to be one of the great sexual realists of modern drama. Even Strindberg himself rarely dissected a marriage with quite such surgical precision as Schindler does in this dark, hermetic, admirable play.

We are in the house of a Viennese composer, Amadeus Adams, in 1910. Everything speaks privileged success: Amadeus is working on his fourth symphony, his beautiful opera-singer wife Cecilia is about to give her Carmen and Tatyana in Berlin, their marriage is based on total openness. But gradually we see the flaws in the crystal. One summer morning, as the silence rolls

in like thunder, Amadeus and Cecilia decide to separate but to remain passionate friends. When they meet again in October she is rejoicing in her new-found freedom while Amadeus is wracked with jealousy at her liaison with a Court. Having brutally raped his wife, he insensitely demands her return; but she is too far gone on the path of self-discovery even to resume a dishonest marriage.

Schindler's framework is artificial: the people and the passions he depicts are desperately real. He pins down, with unerring accuracy, the impossibility of friendship where there is still a connecting thread of sexual desire. He also shows the dishonesty of those couples who pretend to a calm superiority about each other's affairs. But, above all, he catches the arrogant male vanity that allows the husband and the putative lover to dispose of the wife without regard to her own feelings.

The constant references by Amadeus's librettist-chum (patiently waiting for completion of the third act of a new opera) to the theatricality of the proceedings gives the work a slightly self-conscious, Prandellian quality. But, within that, Schindler tears the veils one by one off the privileged, bourgeois marriage and reveals the lies, the self-deception and the brutality that often exist, at its heart.

Volanda Somabend's design and David Lawrence's lighting catch precisely the play's mixture of the real and the artificial: prim pastels and white world of Cranach prints, chequered cushions and marble busts. Jonathan Kent, though given to repetitive mannerisms like the proud loss of his head, captures very well Amadeus's decision from elegant, frock-coated artist to shrill and growling hysteria. Sheila Gish even more remarkably suggests a heart deeply divided under an exterior of serene, music-like beauty. And James Groom, as the librettist, introduces a welcome bass-note of common-sense. It is a demanding, claustrophobic play; but it proves yet again that modern writers have a lot to learn from the old masters when it comes to the ruthless analysis of marriage.

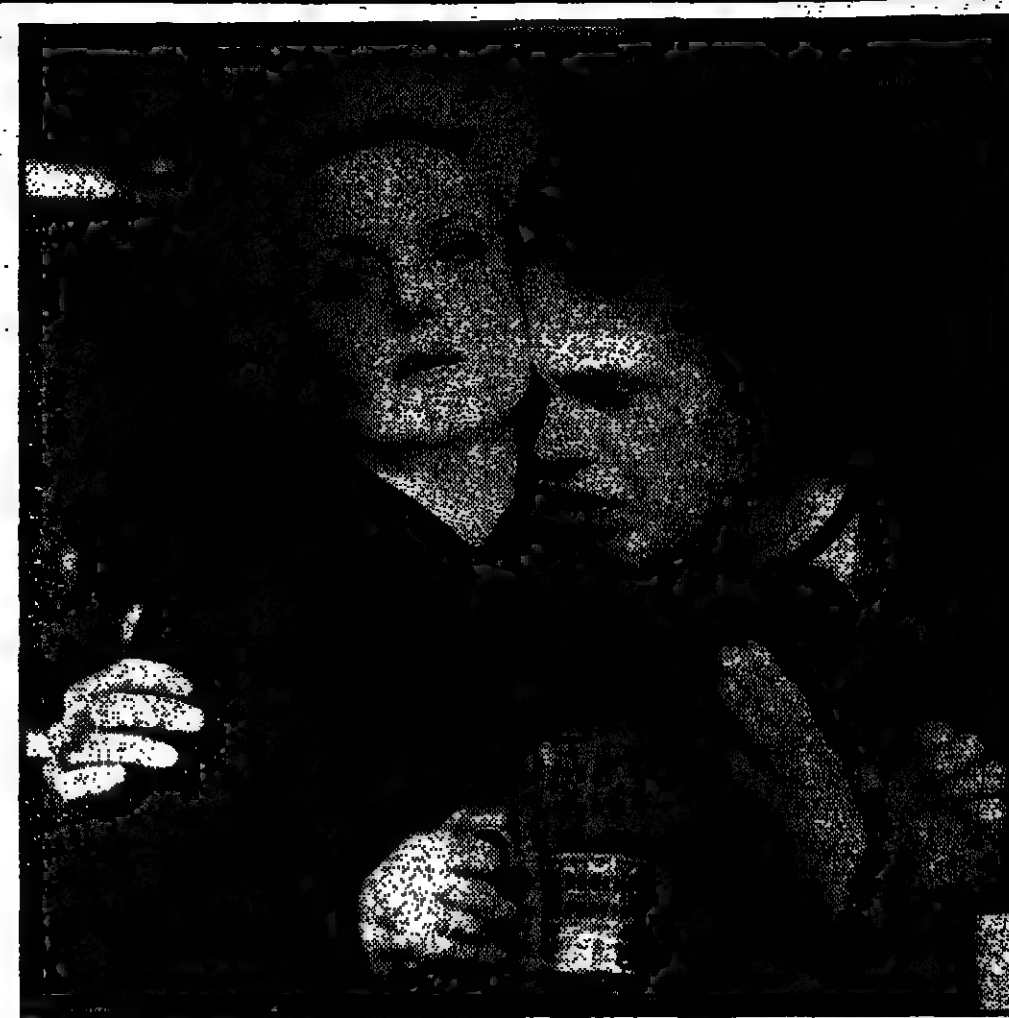
This review appeared in later editions yesterday.

### BRIDGE LANE

Nicholas de Jongh

### The Secret Agent

THERE are two more theatrical setbacks in Jonathan Petherbridge's adaptation of Joseph Conrad's novel of terrorism and betrayal in Edwardian London. One of these enemies within



Jonathan Kent and Sheila Gish: Greenwich Theatre — picture by Douglas R. Jeffery

is the pianist, Jessica Higgs, on full view in the midst of the stage, who accompanies much of the action with her own music which sounds like tentative and discordant improvisation. The fact that this redundant music irritatingly muffles the words of the actors only adds to the impression of a fatal misalliance of words and piano.

Secondly there is Mr Petherbridge himself, who has frequently organised his adaptation in bewilderingly split scenes so that the action jumps between the dialogue of two sets of people in different locations. The set design by Andrew Feest and Susan Platt, consisting of a few domestic props, including a black upright sofa which doubles as a handsome cab, a black lampstand and an opaque backcloth hardly helps to fix the scenes clearly. Expressionism rather than this tawdry realism would have helped.

Given these defects, it is unsurprising that Mr Petherbridge, who also directs this inept production, has achieved an evening of limited impact, yet the production does gradually acquire shimmering excitement as the traps are set and the chief victims look set for execution.

The Secret Agent involves London anarchists of the Thirties, every grim inch of them looking deeply suspicious, an embassy, obviously Russian, and Verloc, the

agent whose bomb goes off in Greenwich Park shattering his simple-minded brother-in-law rather than the Observatory itself.

It is Verloc and his betrayed wife mourning her adored brother, on whom Conrad and his adaptation concentrate their principal concern. And in the shorter, sharper second half of the adaptation, Sally Greenwood as Winnie, the wife who never learned of her husband's secret life until too late, achieves fine desperation. This is the heart of the matter — and both director and player make it count.

The matching scenes in which the Secretary of State vies with the Assistant Commissioner and Chief Inspector, establish a lost world where terrorism was fought with craft and legerdemain. Keith Cashman doubles with remarkable success as the mentally retarded brother and a very smooth assistant commissioner.

### BIRMINGHAM

Gerald Lerner

### CBSO/Kamu

ANYONE who wanted to know why Orko Kamu had been appointed Chief Guest Conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orches-

tra would have found the answer neither in the Hebrides Overture nor even in Sibelius's Third Symphony, in spite of the Finnish connection, but in the *Rosenkavalier Suite*. Here at last in his performance of the Strauss score, were dramatic flair, passionate emotional commitment, rhythmic exhilaration, voluptuous delight in line and colour — the sort of thing which, for all his skill and intelligence, Kamp all too rarely displays in his conducting.

It's not that he is dull or unsympathetic in any way. It's just that diffidence tends to intrude, as it did in his civilised account of the Mendelssohn overture. Or he can be too deliberate, as in his interpretation of the Sibelius symphony: it was purposeful, plain in its intention and, in the second movement, so graceful as to be laboured. And yet within a few minutes of that, he was conducting a *Rosenkavalier Suite* which inspired some extraordinary, expressive, and brilliant playing by the CBSO, and was as exciting in its way as most performances of the whole opera.

Radu Lupu, soloist in Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto in C minor, was not at his revelatory best on this occasion, though he did play with a characteristic combination of technical acuity and emotional sensitivity, which is enough for most of us, after all.

### LATCHMERE

Desmond Christy

### Dario Fo

DARIO Fo is not only a brilliant satirist, he is also a thinker. He thinks that "the people" have a vast culture, which has been almost obliterated by their oppressors, the church, the state, and capitalism. It's the work of his popular theatre to rediscover it. But is there anything to rediscover?

The Worker Knows 300 Words. The Boss Knows 1000. That's Why He's The Boss. Which Fo wrote in 1980, is more about telling the workers what's good for them than about rediscovering. What seems to be wrong with the workers is that they don't know about Slansky, Gramsci and Mayakovsky. If you are one of the people, you will now say something like "Slansky. Who's he then?" That's just what happens in this play. Workers thumb through books in a workers' library until their eyes come to rest on a suitable slogan or account of the show trials and tribulations of the Czech Communist, the Italian Marxist and the revolutionary Russian poet.

This feeble device sends us off into re-enactments of crucial moments in the lives of our heroes. What we learn, if we do not zone off in time, is that Slansky could have saved himself if he had trusted the people, that Gramsci thought the people should become the intellectuals of the Party and that Mayakovsky — who had as high an opinion of the people as Fo does — was betrayed by the revolution. Why a Fiat worker should care about the suicide of a Russian poet who got in the way of a revolution could probably only be answered by considering Fo's rather grandiose notion of the revolutionary importance. An odd view of history to saddle the people with.

Nor does it make good theatre. This production, directed by Michael Batz, tries very hard to connect the issues raised above with events in the rest of the world but only comes up with a gabfest set of a grotesque Mrs Thatcher dancing with Ronald Reagan (he presents her with a present of a cruise missile) and the Pope dancing the life out of Solidarity. This is what now passes for satire on television. It's a pity to see a theatre borrowing from the box.

The York Theatre Company tackle David Hirst's translation with great gusto but are in sore need of some Fo-like spontaneity to get some response from their audience. It would help if some more real Italian workers. At the moment this is very English agitprop.

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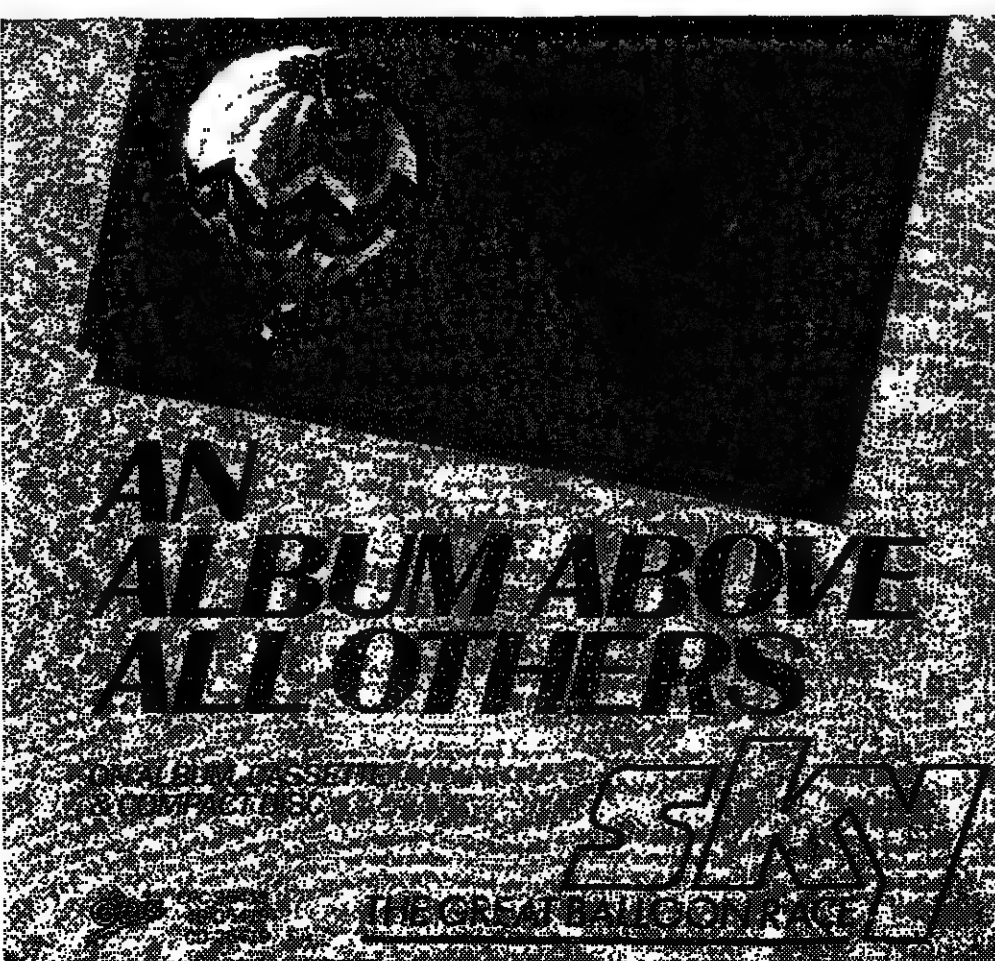
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### Jazz briefing

John Surman and Kenny Wheeler join their considerable forces this month for a national tour, in the company of a rhythm section which has them perfectly: John Taylor, Chris Lawrence, and John Marshall. They start in Sheffield next Wednesday, then it's Manchester (April 11), Stockton (12), Leeds (13) and Birmingham (14); other dates include Southend (April 18), Exeter (20), Torquing (22) and Nottingham (24). Full details from 01-240 3430.

Another tourist is the celebrated but relict guitarist Tal Farlow: he's in Manchester tonight, Wavendon tomorrow; Woolwich on Sat-

urday and the 100 Club, Oxford Street, on Sunday. Other dates include Glasgow (April 14), Newcastle on Tyne (16), Brighton (19), Leicester (23), Leeds (24), and Stockport (25). Tour details: 01-450 5167.

Prez is the title of an intriguing jazz opera which opens at Hull Spring Street Theatre on Tuesday, April 16 for the week. Written by Alan Parris (of the *Biederbecke Affair*) and locally-based musician Bernie Cash, and tells the tale of the dramatic rise and long decline of the great saxophonist Lester Young.

Yugoslav trumpeter Dusko Goykovich makes a rare visit to Scotland: he is in Glasgow tonight and Edinburgh tomorrow — with Bobby

### Wishart's quartet

Meanwhile, the Cedar Walton Quartet is at Ronnie Scott's this week and next, then it is a return for Nina Simone.

Pete Martin

### Records

Erans Parker: *Black, Duff And Shuffie* (Incus 45). The latest from the experimental and free-improvisers label, which celebrates its 15th birthday London concert this month. Recorded in 1969 at Brussels' Palais des Beaux-Arts, it features a pedigree ensemble of free-players: Erans Parker, Barry Guy, George Lewis and Paul Lytton, exploring moodily slow and spacious pursuits with a good deal of electronic generation of wheezing, oscillating sounds. The characteristics of Parker's playing — needling, high-pitched and seamless soprano, snorting and bellowing on tenor — inform much of the momentum, and Guy's playing is majestic as ever.

Julius Arrant: *Hemphill and the Jah Band*: Georgia Blue (Minor Music 003). A brilliant, powerful set, recorded at Williams last year, with American avantist Hemphill in surroundings not unlike Ornette Coleman's Prime Time, but in the company of a group of funk-oriented Europeans. They are a bit hard, brittle-sounding and tense, restricting Hemphill's elbow-room, but his fierce and muscular saxophone breaks boldly through.

John Fordham

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مركز من الامم المتحدة





For all we know... La Belle et la Bete, right, Tami Stronach and friend in The Neverending Story, left, and Linette Ritzman, centre in Broken Mirrors

Derek Malcolm reviews Marleen Gorris's Broken Mirrors and the other releases — Micki And Maude, The Neverending Story, Fast Talking, and La Belle et la Bete



## Beasts in the glass menagerie

"Even the nice ones are nasty," says Dora, the brothel's graduate prostitute in Broken Mirrors (Screen on the Green, Screen at the Electric, 18). It is a remark which stays with you after you have seen Marleen Gorris' disturbing second feature. Her first was a Question Of Silence, which marked her out to be one of today's most significant feminist directors.

The new film is even more controversial, and seems designed to make men leave the theatre feeling like whipped dogs. It is a kind of thriller-cum-morality play, which opens with a man dumping a woman's body on waste ground and taking a photograph of it before proceeding to the Happy House whorehouse where an assortment of women cater to the desires of an even odder assortment of men.

Later, it becomes quite clear that the murderer, who we watch following another woman before kidnapping her, and starving her into sub-

mission, is only a particularly sadistic example of the male ego, mirrored each night at the brothel. Dora's statement, it is painfully easy to see, is meant to apply to all men.

This is the chief weakness of an otherwise very strong, brightly-made and well-acted film, since it is difficult to believe, whether one is male or female, that a world divided by such things as racism should also be divided by sex. Yet it is also true that unless women realise the urgency of the feminist message, progress is likely to be painfully slow.

It is this sense of impotence and anger that Broken Mirrors imparts so well, as the occupants of the Happy House go about their business, almost all of them deeply disturbed that they have to do it to keep their lives afloat. Sometimes it is difficult to see the difference between the film and those at the opposite end of the spectrum noted for their misogyny. More often, though, it is

highly impressive, because, though paranoid, it is patently sincere.

Henriette Tol as Dora, Linette Ritzman as the new girl and Coby Smittenberg as the Madame are particularly good. As for Ms. Gorris, she has made a better, more thoughtful film than A Question Of Silence, and whether one actually likes or approves of it or not, a very powerful one.

What she would think of Blake Edwards' Micki And Maude (Leicester Square Theatre, PG) is obvious — not much. Here we have Dudley Moore making his wife (Ann Reinking) and mistress (Amy Irving) pregnant at roughly the same time, and then trying to minister to both of them right up to and beyond the point of no return.

The film seems to be saying that a man can love two women with sincerity, and who better than Cuddly Dudley, who can make us all laugh at the same time? It's a comedy that stretches the

crudality further and further, the longer it goes on, but still manages some charm and just a little wit. I'm inclined to think after seeing Broken Mirrors, that it is scarcely enough.

Once again Moore seemed a little flattered out in the effort to make him a Hollywood star as, exquisitely coiffed, he runs round in ever smaller circles to accommodate his two mates. Edwards, obviously out to make another 10, tries hard to avoid outright farce, going for a kind of fast-paced romantic comedy that might in other cases have accommodated such as Cary Grant.

The net result is fair to moderate, even if you like this sort of triangular battle of the sexes, gently antipathetic to conventional morality. Five out of 10 perhaps.

Wolfgang Petersen's version of Michael Ende's The Neverending Story (Warner West End etc.) is the most expensive movie ever made in Germany,

breaking the record set by the same director's The Boat. Those who know the book may see it as nearer to the imagination of Tolkien rather than Disney, and not necessarily exclusively for children.

What Petersen has done, possibly without meaning to, is to push it down-market into children's laps. Thus the monsters and mutants of Fantasia, the land beyond our world which is threatened by The Nothing, become less than one imagined them and all the expense involved goes towards the creation of a much fuzzier dreamworld. Added to that, the American dubbing is grating in what is obviously a European concept.

That said, Bastian's escape from the real world into that of a book's imagination, is nicely done. And the film traverses Fantasia with real technical skill, so that the giant Rockbiter, Morla the Tortoise, the evil Gmork and Falkor the friendly Dragon

come beautifully alive. The visuals are comfortably the equal to those of Dune, and Petersen's story-telling ability is everywhere apparent.

What was needed, however, is more bite and passion, so that Ende's insistence that our imaginations are the best weapons against our control by others came over more strongly. This is really kids' stuff, sometimes beautiful to look at but not nearly as resonant as Ende sought to make it.

Ken Cameron's Fast Talking (Classics, Tottenham Court Road and Chelsea, 15) follows the same director's Monkey Grip as an ironic exposition of present Australian discontents. Its protagonist is a 15-year-old from a broken home in Sydney who reacts against authority with a scam for every occasion, but who only needs a little care to blossom as a talented individual.

This view of the world, at once cynical and sentimental,

is heightened by Cameron's impressions of Australia's urban sprawl and the crass suburban attitudes that underpin it. But weakened when the boy meets Sieve Bisley's mysterious ex-racing champ who attempts to put him on the right road.

What the film does achieve is an effective counterblast to the pastoral style of Australian film-making with a whole series of spiteful anti-establishment vignettes, and a central performance from Rod Zuanic as the boy that's very lively indeed.

Cocoteau said of La Belle et la Bete (Everyman Hampstead, PG) that he wanted the film to plunge him into a "lustral bath of childhood". We now regard it as one of the most poetic and magical combinations of dream and reality ever put on the screen.

The film, which can at last be seen on a new 35mm print, was last released here in 1952, some six years after it was made, and has since

been unavailable except on a worn 16mm copy. It is the first of Cocoteau's films, made with the help of Carné, with music by Georges Auric, costumes and decor by Bernard and a central performance from Jean Marais that immediately made him into a star.

Such a combination was unbeatable in its day, and certainly would be impossible to better now that the cinema equates imagination with technology. Yet it was made only under the greatest of difficulties, among which were the illness of both Cocoteau and Marais, and shortages of materials for Bernard's remarkable sets.

Under these circumstances, the oneness of the style is amazing, banishing forever the idea that poetry on the screen had to be swamped in fog or fuzziness and producing unforgettable images that were as sharp and hard as those of any realistic drama. Rush to see it, and then ponder what has happened to this sort of cinema since then.

### BRIEFING

#### Best films

A Passage To India (ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue): Lean's rather than Forster's Passage but impressively craftsmanlike, and Aschcroft, Davis and Wannee give marvellous performances.

Amadeus (ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue): Mozart as genius yobbo, but Shaffer's play is opened out well by Miles Forman and the score isn't bad. The Killing Fields (Warner West End and release): Deserves its three Oscars, particularly Chris Menges, the cinematographer. Roland Joffe's debut film packs a formidable punch whatever the doubts.

Brazil (Odeon, Leicester Square): Terry Gilliam's superbly mounted 1984-like extravaganza, mating Kafka with Walter Mitty. Dance With A Stranger (Picture Palace, Shaftesbury Avenue): The story of Ruth Ellis, the last woman hanged here, as a feminist sociological document. Miranda Richardson excellent.

Carmen (Lumiere): Rossi's full-blown verismo version of Bizet's opera. With Migenes an erotic Carmen, and Domingo in good voice. Favourites Of The Moon (Chelsea, Camden Plaza): Georgian director Iosadiani's Parisian fantasy, brilliantly put together and triumphantly entertaining.

#### Best on TV

Les Enfants In Paradis (Friday, BBC-2, 2.30): Classic Carné-Prevost collaboration, set in 1840s. With Barrault, Arletty, Brasseur. Enduring favourite. Gulliver (Friday, BBC-1, 11.05): George Cukor's 1944 version of Patrick Hamilton play, with Bergman, Boyer, Cotten. Bergman won Oscar as young bride pushed towards insanity by evil husband. Avant (Friday, BBC-2, 10.05): Billy Wilder's 1972 tale of American tycoon in Italy to collect his dead father's body, with Jack Lemmon, Julie Mills. Some swear by it. All About Eve (Saturday, CA, 10.40): Joseph Mankiewicz's witty, ironic dissection of



Heien Mirren in The Long Good Friday, television, Monday

theatre life, made in 1969 with Bette Davis, Anne Bancroft, George Sanders. Still remarkable.

Go West (Sunday, CA, 1.00): Silent Buster Keaton comedy, made in 1925, with jersey cow as leading lady. Our Hospitality (Monday, CA, 8.30): More Keaton, with new Karl Davies score, starring wife Natalie Talmadge and father Joseph Keaton. Made in 1923.

The Conversation (Sunday, BBC-2, 6.40): 1974 Coppola wire-tapping saga, set in San Francisco, with Gene Hackman as bugger eventually bugged. Gloria (Monday, BBC-2, 9.40): 1980 John Cassavetes, starring his wife Gena Rowlands as an ex-mobster's moll tangling with the Mafia. Quirky comedy thriller made in 1980.

Will Hay Comedies (Saturday, Sunday, BBC-2, early afternoons): Three

Marcel Varnel directed movies, certainly among the best of British comedy. Kicking off with the classic Ghost Of St Michael's on Sunday, Ask A Policeman and Old Bones Of The River follow. The Thirty-Nine Steps (Monday, BBC-1, 10.50): Among the best of Hitchcock's British period, made in 1935 with Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. Blazing Saddles (Saturday, BBC-1, 9.00): Mel Brooks' famous cod Western, made in 1974 and still going strong. First time on British television.

The Long Good Friday (Monday, ITV, 9.15): 1979 John MacKenzie thriller which helped to start current British revival, with Bob Hoskins as East End crook. Heien Mirren as moll.

#### Special interest

THE WORK OF Soviet director Nikita Mikhalkov, which includes the Chekhovian A Nest Of Gentlefolk, is highlighted at the National Film Theatre this month, along with several other more obviously intriguing seasons. Nest and the later A Slave Of Love are showing this Tuesday, and on April 15 there starts a five-day run of Unfinished Piece For Mechanical Piano, which is actually adapted from Chekhov's first play. Mikhalkov also made Oblomov, which shows on April 16.

One of the finest of the Thames Silent Spectaculars, The Thief Of Bagdad, with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., is revived at the Royal Festival Hall on Tuesday, with full orchestra, conducted by Carl Davis, who wrote the score. The presentation was one of

the highlights of last year's London Festival.

Meanwhile the Cahiers Du Cinema and German musical seasons at the NFT are in full flow with Promising Angel Face-tonight, and Lang's Beyond A Reasonable Doubt and Ray's Rebel Without A Cause tomorrow. Each of these directors were highly praised by Cahiers writers, and they were right in two out of three cases. Pabst's version of the Brecht Weill The Threepenny Opera shows in the German season on Sunday.

The GLC-backed anti-racist season continues in various London venues to the end of the month — Jackson's Lane Community Centre shows Salman Perazada's Malik, prohibited in Pakistan, on April 9, and Tomas Alva's magnificent The Last Supper from Cuba on April 18, and then Gurney's remarkable Yol on April 24.

Outside London, Rossi's beautifully visualised and sung version of Carmen starts a run at Edinburgh's Filmhouse today, to be followed by David Hare's Wetherby

and Jonathan Demme's Stop Making Sense as the other two main attractions of the month. Tomorrow and on Saturday, Bradford Film Theatre's second screen shows Franco Rossi's Babylon, one of the best films made here about immigrant blacks. From Monday the main attraction is John Hare's Full Moon in Paris for three days. Norwich's Cinema City, as part of its contribution to British Film Year, shows Dance With A Stranger on April 10, with Mike Newell, the director, and star Miranda Richardson down to attend. Meanwhile, there's Cal, Wetherby, and Another Country also on the April programme — the latter two with more guests. The April programme at the Phoenix, Oxford, includes Cal, Fantasia, Carmen, Spring Symphony, and Paris, Texas — the first two for a week from tomorrow, sharing the two screens. Chapter, Cardiff, show the Australian Annie's Coming Out, from Saturday to Tuesday — one of Australia's best over the last year or so.

Derek Malcolm

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## Storing up public sector pay problems

The Bank of England, amid burgeoning discontent in the public sector, yesterday gave a timely warning that a fresh rise in wages would administer a "severe blow" to hopes of reduced unemployment. The Bank's admonition was addressed as much to the private sector (where earnings in manufacturing are a surprising 8% per cent up despite more than 3 million unemployed) as the public sector. But the message is clear: if only wages could be held back more jobs could be generated.

The signals coming from the four major negotiations now going on in the public domain are very mixed. The railwaymen have settled surprisingly quickly for five per cent, maybe partly because the Government did not want a war on too many fronts at the same time. You can read this as a victory for Whitehall. Potentially a militant union caves in at under the inflation rate. Or you can see it as a victory for the unions since for yet another year the board has dropped its insistence that any increase must be productivity related.

Customs officers are planning to work to rule over Easter to remind holiday-makers and Whitehall that the 4.4 per cent offered to 500,000 civil servants (and immediately rejected) is still simmering. Strikes are due to start on April 15. The postal dispute looks delayed rather than resolved. The teachers' work to rule (on a 4.0 per cent "final" offer smaller even than the civil servants) will, therefore, be dropped during the Easter holidays, but there is no sign of a solution.

Now, it is one thing to say that incomes should be restrained so that the economy can be run at a higher level of activity, thereby generating more jobs and higher living standards for all. But it is quite another to apply the restraint part of the package to one part of the economy only.

The fact is that Mrs Thatcher's incomes policy in the private sector (realism

through high unemployment and exhortation) has failed to deliver restraint, since earnings in manufacturing are running 9.4 per cent above a year ago (or 8.5 per cent after removing distortions). But the restraint policy in the public sector (where the Government as paymaster is judge and jury at the same time) has been keeping increases down to 4 to 5 per cent. This may be acceptable for a year, or in cases where differentials between the public and private sectors have gone awry; but for public employees to be given earnings increases half the going rate in the private sector year after year is not only totally unfair, but — as recent history shows — merely builds up trouble for the future.

There is certainly a strong case for keeping the direct wealth-creators in the forefront of the wage increases, but who says that the dividing line falls seamlessly between the public and private sectors? If it is important to attract the right people to create wealth then it is equally important to attract the right people to teach the wealth creators of the future. This cannot be done if important groups like teachers are to be regularly paid less than half of what is on offer in the private sector. If the whole country were part of a four per cent pay policy the rewards in terms of economic growth and living standards would be considerable. The Government has — stupidly — ruled that out in favour of half an incomes policy for the public sector. It may well be true that the Government will, amid more threats of privatisation and increased redundancies, succeed for another year in the public sector. But that will simply magnify the discrepancies building up for the future which may well make the infamous "Clegg" catch-up settlements inherited by Mrs Thatcher in 1979 seem small beer in comparison.

## Too late for a cover-up

The judicial commission of inquiry investigating the Langa massacre in South Africa on the 25th anniversary of Sharpeville has already brought off two achievements which may well outweigh any conclusions it might reach. The evidence given so far to Mr Justice Kannevsky has demonstrated beyond doubt that the police

opened fire without provocation on a procession of mourners on their way to a funeral; and that the statement made immediately after the bloodbath by the Minister for Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, was a piece of fiction. The inquiry has already gone too far to make a cover-up possible, a fact for which there are two principal reasons. Its hearings are being held in public, and the judge is prepared to ask, or to let participating lawyers ask, the right questions. The South African state may have gone a long way down the road to perdition, but it remains true that where the judiciary is not hamstringed by the nakedly repressive security laws it is entirely capable of pursuing an independent line.

The obvious error in this context, already made by many in other quarters, is to give the South African government credit for this sometimes heartening fact. President Botha instituted this commission because he was fully aware of external and internal horror over the massacre even before it had properly begun to be voiced. Though many may argue that it was the least he could do, the damage to South Africa would probably not have been noticeably greater had he not ordered an official investigation. Our scepticism about the value of the exercise is based on other considerations, because there have been inquiries into other atrocities which have thrown up incontrovertible evidence of police brutality, even against the ill-concealed wishes of more biddable investigators than Judge Kannevsky. One example is the Steve Biko inquest. What that and many another inquiry have shown, and what we expect the Uitenhage investigation to show in due course, is that the government is not prepared to do anything about the powers of the police, which legally transcend the law and directly lead to lethal violence in the name of the law.

The President has already said of Langa and the reaction to it that he will not allow anyone to stop him maintaining law and order, and he has gone out of his way to defend the relentless Mr Le Grange. What this means is made clear, among other events, by the current arraignment of some of the leaders of the multiracial United Democratic Front on the capital charge of high treason, which has tended to be overshadowed by Langa. This awesome allegation seems to be based on nothing

more than the fact that the accused dared to organise protest demonstrations against apartheid on behalf of a body which has never espoused violence and which has not even been banned. Mr Botha told American television immediately after Langa that the South African government does not shoot its opponents. Insofar as the Langa victims were on their way to a funeral and not a political rally, this is true; insofar as the UDF leaders face public trial for a hanging offence, this is true.

Where the white minority government of a nation three-quarters black parts company with civilisation is in treating African unrest as a law-and-order problem. More and more blacks are prepared to revolt against the apartheid system which deprives them of rights and South African whites take for granted. Their rage increasingly focuses on those blacks they see as collaborators because they are easier to get at a repugnant but hardly surprising fact. Mr Botha has also said since Langa that he remains committed to reform. But so long as a mere lieutenant of police feels free to shoot to kill in response to the throwing of a single stone, there will be no reform worthy of the name.

## A square hole for modernism

Here we go again. There's only one thing that can be said with complete confidence about the latest twist in the National Gallery extension saga, and that is that it is not the last. The benefactions of the Sainsbury dynasty to British life are many and dear to us. But they haven't solved the problem of check-out queues (or, while we're on the subject, how to wrap biscuits). And they most certainly have not answered the big one as far as Trafalgar Square is concerned: what sort of building ought to be erected on the long blighted site in the square's north west corner?

To some extent, of course, the entry of the Sainsburys and their millions has simplified the issues. Whatever building does eventually emerge will not include the private commercial development which was, befitting the mood of our times, originally deemed essential to finance the gallery extension. That is one plus factor. The National Gallery shops and restaurant will

be transferred to the new site, thus allowing the prime rooms which they now occupy to be used for their original purpose, cup to be used for their original purpose. We can welcome that. The new pictures will avoid any farcical repetition of the tragic architectural competition which bedevilled the 1980-84 development plans. And that too, in all the circumstances, is a good thing.

The nub of the unresolved question is whether the National Gallery trustees are right to insist that the new building should be "very sympathetic in design" to William Wilkins's main gallery, dating from 1832. This is code for another stab of neo-classicism, a city centre yuppie suburban mock-Georgian style of yuppie suburban mock-Georgian style. And it raises two important questions about the aesthetics of Mrs Thatcher's Britain. First, in the strictly architectural realm, it is a major squib to modernism. Hokey fair and more important, is it right? At least one of the rejected competition designs, that by Richard Rogers, deserved a far better verdict than it got. Yet the unhappiness of trustees (and the public) was undeniable and led to the downward spiral of redesign by committees culminating (if that is the right word) in the plan which Prince Charles dubbed a monstrous carbuncle and which Mr Patrick "I know what I like" Jenkin despatched from the drawingboard in September. That particular design was horrid. But it now seems to have legitimised an entirely reactionary, even anti-modernist, mood towards modern design.

This in turn raises a second point. Trafalgar Square, as Mr Rodney Mace argued persuasively in his 1976 book on its history, is an "impenitent and rather vulgar" monumental celebration of the British Empire. It is, quite simply, not very well designed, a verdict which applies with especial force to Wilkins's second rate neo-classical gallery (itself, let it not be forgotten, the result of a competition — and of public spending). And yet so powerful are the forces of conservatism that the square and its buildings, Prince Charles's "old friend", are inviolate. Perhaps that is because we no longer know what should be celebrated in the principal public square of our principal city. But it is a testament to Thatcherite Britain's crippled sense of civic virtue and planning that there is no place for modernism there, even in one corner.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The US wish-lists that are too dangerous for us to grant

Sir,—In common with the readers of the Times, who appear particularly myopic on this issue—Julian Critchley (Agenda, April 1) has failed to recognise the fundamental contradiction in the US star wars programme. While the seductively named Strategic Defence Initiative may have been conceived in a purely defensive role, efforts at implementation would require generic technologies which are indistinguishable from those necessary to construct offensive systems.

Thus improvements in space-based tracking and "kill" technologies aimed at the development of an anti-ICBM "umbrella" defence could equally well form the basis of effective anti-satellite (Asat) weapons. Moreover, it is clear that it would in fact be technically far less demanding to develop Asat weapons using this technology than to use it to construct President Reagan's mythical impregnable defence, capable of rendering nuclear weapons obsolete and totally impotent.

The harsh reality is that

unless restraint is exercised, the SDI programmes will simply result in another quantum jump in the arms race.

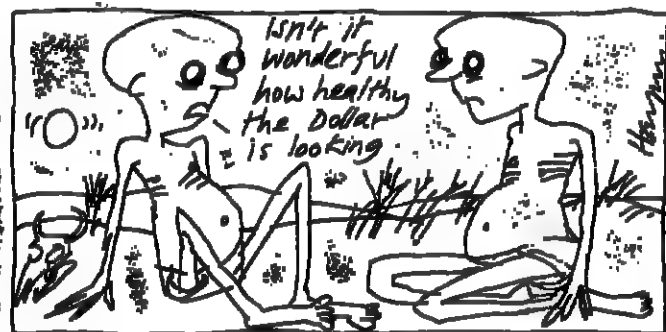
Mr Critchley is right to call for a united European response. This must, however, be based on a more sober assessment of the realities of the SDI proposals, and the Soviet response, than is forthcoming from the US Administration for whom the simple repetition of technological wish-lists appears to suffice.

Especially we must not be tempted to acquiesce in this double-edged fantasy of "assured survival" by the prospect of short-term gains through the proposed shares in the SDI "research" bonanza. We should respond firmly and with due regard for the realities of the situation as befits an ally, not a vassal state. — Yours faithfully,

(Dr) Denis R. Hall,

Department of Applied Physics, The University of Hull.

Sir,—While quoting easy analogies from Roman his-



tory, Julian Critchley and others who believe in military might should set such comparisons in a wider context.

Yes, perhaps Britain and Western Europe do represent the equivalent of the more civilised Greek provinces of the present "Roman Empire"; not that that is any comfort to us because it implies that we are a subservient element of a centrally controlled Western world plundered both for its art treasures and economic wealth to sustain external defences and internal repression.

chals who must accept what our imperial masters deem good for us in the endless quest for a military solution is to ensure only that history does repeat itself. And we have a fair idea how Dark Ages await us.—Yours sincerely,

Christopher Spary Green, 30 High Street, Sixpenny Handley, Wilts.

Sir,—President Reagan rings the opening bell on the floor of the New York stock exchange (Guardian, March 29) and speaks to wild applause from those who have enjoyed "the greatest bull market" in Wall Street history. "We're going to let the bull loose," he proclaims to a world where such crude insistence on the economics of confrontation leaves another child dead every minute.

Every bullish word fuels enmity, puts lives at risk, and feeds the arms-trade merchants at the expense of the poor millions. But of course "You ain't seen nothing yet," he says. Some have seen too much: with

star wars, MX, and Trident in the offing breeding despair and devastation everywhere.

This is what Sir Thomas More spoke out against so long ago: "A certain conspiracy of rich men, procuring their own commodities under the name and title of the common wealth." Against the profits of Third World hunger, poverty and daily death, More's indictment of 16th-century Spain makes telling sense in a Reagan-Thatcher world.

"So much corn and grain might be found in rich men's barns, if they'd been searched as being divided among them whom famine and pestilence hath killed, no man at all should have felt that plague and penury. So easily might men get their living if that same worthy princess, lady money, did not stop up the way between us and our living."

But bulls have no ears for such words. So how are we to defend ourselves? — Yours etc,

Christopher Hampton, 33 Ermine Way, Arrington, Cambs.

## Miscellany at large

Sir,—There are some inaccuracies in Terry Coleman's article (March 30) on the slave trade.

It was not Lord Chief Justice Mansfield who said that "as soon as a man sets foot on English ground, he is free." These were the words of Lord Chancellor Henley in 1782, but they did not in practice put an end to slavery in this country.

What Mansfield ruled in 1772 was that no master might compel a slave to leave these shores against his will. That didn't end slavery here either, and it remained lawful until 1833, not 1807 as Mr Coleman states.

It is simply not true that Bristol and Liverpool "rarely saw a slave". There are numerous records in local 18th-century newspapers — and in London newspapers of the period, too — of the sale of black slaves, as well as numerous hue-and-cry advertisements for runaways.

Running away, in fact, was how most of Britain's 10,000 black slaves emancipated themselves. By the 1790s they had largely completed this process of self-emancipation. The courts and the "rule of law", extolled by the official myth, had precious little to do with it. — Yours faithfully,

Fefer Fryer, London N6.

Sir,—Terry Mullins (Letters, April 1) should know that no American entrepreneur is so foolish as to waste money on an investment to develop Sodom and Gomorrah in the land of Israel, because the cities of the West cater more than adequately for all abnormal practices. — Yours faithfully, (Ms) Frances Mary Rees, London W 2.

Sir,—Sir John Biggs-Davison's statement (Letters, April 2) that some bishops "would rather be caught in adultery than in a statement unbecomingly to readers of the Guardian" must surely make him the first cuckold of spring. — Yours sincerely, Walter Cairns, Dundee.

Sir,—Lord Kilbracken (Letters, March 30) is correct in his assertion that "a virgin queen needs sex like everyone else" but incorrect in relating this to the production of drones.

Drones result from unfertilised eggs as an apiarist who has had the misfortune to lose a queen and gain a laying worker will testify. Any worker has the capacity to lay eggs but as they will all be unfertilised the hive will soon be full of drones, leading to the ultimate extinction of the colony. — Yours faithfully, Neil Thompson, Manchester.

Sir,—With reference to Mr Perry's letter (March 30) I know perfectly well how to spell Mr Gorbachev's name but I confess that I am uncertain how to pronounce it. If I had to address the gentleman, I would merely content myself with "Comrade". I hope Mrs Thatcher does the same. — Yours etc, (Lord) Winstanley, House of Lords.

## Homemade for Sizewell

Sir,—Your article (April 2) is incorrect in proclaiming that Westinghouse Electric Corporation will build the proposed Sizewell B nuclear power station. It will not.

Should the project receive Government approval, the pressurised water reactor (PWR) will be built by British manufacturers for the most part. They will be managed by the joint Central Electricity Generating Board/National Nuclear Corporation Project Management Team.

The report, containing many other inaccuracies, does little more than re-invent the wheel. For instance, it states that Westinghouse's involvement in the project is not new. NNC first signed a technology transfer agreement with Westinghouse in 1977. That is public knowledge. CEGB confirmed Westinghouse's role as licensor for the Sizewell plant in 1980. That is public knowledge. The CEGB awarded a contract to Westinghouse for the supply of the reactor's primary circuit last year, and informed the Sizewell Inquiry. It is public knowledge that the contract is for design only; manufacture will not proceed unless the power station gets the go-ahead.

Under the contract, Westinghouse are obliged to subcontract with British firms for hardware. Babcock Power have already won the subcontract for the steam generators, and NEI for the pressuriser. That is public knowledge, as well as the fact that, again, these subcontracts will not go beyond design unless the station gets the go-ahead. Details from these design contracts are required for the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate's safety assessment before a site licence can be issued, no design, no licence, no go-ahead.

Your report wrongly states that no new nuclear reactor contract has been placed in any industrialised country since 1979. More than 20 nuclear stations have been ordered since then and are under construction in France, Germany, Japan, Korea and Britain itself. John Baker, Central Electricity Generating Board, London EC 1.

Sir,—Your article "URAEA admits radiation tests in mine" (March 21) makes repeated references to "admissions" which imply that the authority has been less than forthcoming about its research in Cornwall. This is unjustified.

The intention to carry out research in Cornwall on the properties of hard rocks was stated in Parliament and by the authority in late 1976 and 1977. The intention to use radioactive tracers, commonly used in drinking water, to study water movement in rocks, was explained to local councils and discussed at a press conference held in Cornwall in 1981. The subject was fully reported in the press, on radio and television. — Yours faithfully, W. McMillan, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, London SW1.

## Getting the Tory case off pat

Sir,—Bryan Round (Letters, March 28) is entitled to advance the better-than-thou anti-strike posture of the Professional Association of Teachers as an accurate and honest statement of that organisation's position.

But has he told his members that Sir Keith's pet PAT "holds no brief for the Tory Government"? If he expects his own members to believe that, he surely doesn't expect many others to believe most of his points about Sir Keith's salary structure proposals.

There was no significant move towards a professional wage except for the chosen few; there wasn't even jam tomorrow for the majority of teachers. There is no such creature, even in mythology, as a tighter definition of a professional job. Sir Keith Joseph himself has affirmed

consistently that there never was or ever will be any extra money available, whatever we agree to.

We were sold down the river by last year's arbitration. But for the NUT we would be in the same boat again on this year's salary structure. An SDI may wish conveniently to forget its origins and pose as not being on the side of the Government. But it is not on the side of teachers.

It spends more time than the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State in understating and inaccurate denigration of the views, efforts, and work of the vast majority of the professionals in the education service. — Yours faithfully,

David Armstrong,

1 Swallow Close, Esh Winning, Durham.

## Boss gloss

Sir,—The decision by an industrial tribunal (Guardian, April 1) that a British Leyland worker was not unfairly sacked after assaulting a supervisor who had called him a "dirty black bastard" is interesting.

Apart from the apparent lack of concern about the unthinking racism that is deeply rooted in our national culture, it reveals much about the state of industrial politics. A striking miner can shout "Scab" at a "new face", be arrested, charged, and punished by the courts, and then be sacked by his employer as a consequential penalty. Yet a supervisor can swear at and racially abuse a subordinate and be exonerated.

What constitutes an insult and whether you can get away with it seems to depend on where you stand in the managerial hierarchy. — Yours sincerely,

Anthony Carew, Manchester.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

DARTMOOR: Hundreds of churches in Britain are dedicated to St Michael, a dragon-slayer, and many occupy hill-top sites. St Michael de Rupe, Brompton, is small and inaccessible; it sits on a stack of volcanic rock which rises abruptly from the hill-country near the moor and just within the National Park boundary. This is said to be the intersection of ancient ley lines and has certainly been a focal point for far longer than the thirteenth-century church might suggest. The whole sweep of the western moor is sometimes visible from St Michael's which is only a few feet from a precipice at one point. In diminishing visibility we saw that Great Links in Tor was still snow-streaked, whilst, in the middle distance, a file of weather-beaten pony trekkers was homeward-bound. It is good that the moor is used in this way. Recently a young friend, training for the Tors Walk, has returned

from a night under canvas. In thick mist and driving rain the teenagers failed to reach many of their checkpoints. Dartmoor can seem a God-forsaken place in bad weather and prospects are not so easy if you feel miserable. But 15-year-olds who test themselves against the climatic dragon and deal with their own inner resistance have not done too badly whatever their score. Returning to Brompton, the nearest village is a mile away: the white-washed cottage walls are in stark contrast to their black paintwork and blocks of white quartz in the garden walls add to a sombre, monochromatic scene.

Pushed through the rain to Christ Church, the chapel-of-ease to St Michael's, in the aisle a small tortoiseshell butterfly was in danger of being trodden underfoot. I coaxed it to the Lent lilies on a side altar—what better illustration of Easter metamorphosis than the life history of the butterfly. — Yours etc,

BRIAN CHUGG, Sheffield.

## Shades of the Sharpeville 69

Sir,—Jonathan Wood's experience (Letters, March 28) of South African Government and police statements in incidents in which black South Africans are killed by the police obviously does not extend back to Sharpeville in 1960 when 69 were killed.

The official statements on that occasion were similar to those issued after Uitenhage: violent crowd attacking police; police forced to fire in self-defence; etc. Unfortunately, the authorities — and unbeknown to them — a photographer from Drum magazine was present and his photographs of police perched on armoured vehicles spraying fleeing men, women, and children with bullets from automatic weapons gave the lie to the official account.

Police must be thanking his lucky stars that there appears to have been no independent photographic witness of the Uitenhage killings. — Yours etc,

(Mrs) Adeline Main, London SW 5.

Sir,—The South African police officer who ordered his men to shoot at the black funeral marchers outside Uitenhage, admits (Guardian, April 2) that the 19 were murdered on the strength of one stone being thrown.

How is Mr Wood (Letters, March 28) going to rephrase his justification of these murders now that the "undisputed facts" have been shown by the very South African responsible to be the lies some of us always knew they were? — Yours etc,

Colin Dunning, 5 Bawthirley Road, Greenock.

## Skye blues

Sir,—I am interested in the Post Office problems in London. There was a rumour on the Isle of Skye last year that the Kyle of Lochalsh Post Office—on the mainland—had bought a machine capable of stamping 10,000 letters a day.

It seemed rather fantastic, but as we knew the ladies in the telephone exchange had been superseded by a machine, we were worried. However, the other day I got a letter from Skye and, sure enough, it has the Kyle of Lochalsh stamp on it.

I can imagine in the middle of Scotland—say Rannoch Moor—something like the Tower of Babel: a stamping machine for all Scotland. We have a Gaelic saying: "There is a difference between sense and madness." Perhaps you don't have it in England. — Yours truly,

Mary Rona Macnaab, Sheffield.

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# FUTURES

## MICRO GUARDIAN PLUS THE WORLD OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



The black line is the sound picture of a meandering channel, half a mile wide and 4,000 metres down off the mouth of the Amazon.

# Still waters can run deeper than you think

From the Amazon basin the rivers move east. They don't stop when they reach the Atlantic Ocean, either. Neil Kenyon reports on the new seabed mapping of oxbows and meanders 12,000 feet below the waves — a mapping that could lead to the opening up of the planet's final, and extremely lucrative, new frontier

The bottom of the deep ocean is a vast, dark and little-known world. Here even the fish need lights, or good eyesight, if they are ever to see one another and mate. Fortunately for them, most are so equipped.

Because light and other electromagnetic radiation does not penetrate very far through water, we cannot explore the ocean using the same remote sensing techniques that are used from the surface of the earth and planets. Instead, we have to rely on sound for mapping the seabed, because sound travels easily through water.

When sound is directed vertically downwards from the sea surface, by sources such as echo-sounders and seismic profilers, it follows simple paths. The time that it takes to bounce back from the sea-floor and the layers beneath the sea-floor are easily measured and readily displayed as vertical profiles, although very many profiles are needed to make a map of a three-dimensional surface.

This vertical profiling is the basic technique for offshore oil exploration. Paradoxically, it is cheaper and easier to explore the shape of the layers beneath the sea-

floor than it is to explore the shape of the layers beneath the land, where we still rely mainly on extrapolation from observations made at the land surface. There is no cheap replacement for the geologist with a hammer, clinometer and an eye for the landscape.

In order to get a bird's-eye view of the underwater landscape, sound has to be beamed sideways. There are many technical problems in displaying relatively undistorted sound pictures, most caused by the complex layered structure of sea water which distorts the sound path. Thus our ability to visualise the landscape beneath the sea is, in many ways, inferior to our ability to see the landscape of the neighbouring planets that have been visited by space probes.

The amazing view from the rim of the Grand Canyon has been a great stimulus to geologists. Barring some as yet untold miracle, we can never get the same broad vistas of the large sea-floor canyons. Thus wrote the eminent marine geologist Professor Francis Shepard of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California, and his colleague, Robert Dill.

However, they spoke too soon. In that same year, 1966, the National Institute of Oceanography (now the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences) was designing an acoustic system for looking at the landscape of the deep sea. It would be a big brother to the short-range sidescan sonars that had been used by scientists at NIO for a decade. These early studies of the rocks and mobile sands in the shelf seas around the British Isles had produced some of the most spectacular pictures of the sea-floor ever obtained. Nevertheless, it was a bold decision to commit a major effort to building a large, powerful sonar to look at the deepest parts of the ocean floor.

Incidentally, the short range sidescan sonar exemplifies a familiar story. The invention of scientists working for the British Government, it has since become one of the routine tools of the offshore industry. Hundreds of sets are now in use. Most of them built and sold by Japanese and American firms.

However, the long-range sonar built at IOS and known as Gloria has, for the past 15 years, been the only such device. It views swathes of sea-floor up to 30 miles across and can cover ground

at a rate that is at least five times that of its nearest, American, rival.

To date it has covered about two per cent of the world's oceans and has seen much improvement in both picture quality and in its mechanical handling of data. One of the main avenues for future improvement is in the use of image processing as used, for instance, on satellite photographs. As yet, this is in its infancy. Sidescan sonar, and the costs are high. Experienced interpreters are still required to sift the useful information from the mass of data. Nevertheless, the routine use of image processing will eventually lead to many more pictures of the underwater landscape being published. Spectacular false colour images of the underwater landscape will soon become familiar.

The ability to make maps of the deep sea-floor is not just an academic exercise or merely "Source of the Nile" exploration. The efficient exploitation of deep sea minerals is still some time off, but fast approaching. However, the main value of work with Gloria is in the light it sheds on the geological processes that take place beneath the sea. The accompanying pic-

ture is one example, of many, of the power of the sidescan method. During a survey off Brazil it was found that the huge Amazon river basin is matched beneath the sea by an enormous deposit of material that is not only derived from the Amazon but is covered by features that greatly resemble large rivers such as the Amazon itself.

Branching of channels, extreme sinuosity and abandonment of meanders can be clearly seen. Even the scale of the channels is similar to those of the earth's larger rivers. Such meanders have also been found with Gloria from off the mouths of the Rhone, the Nile and the Mississippi, which are all areas of rapid sedimentation. This sinuosity was not detected by previous work that had attempted to map the channels using the more generally available vertical profiling techniques.

In the early part of this century the discovery of submarine valleys even at great depths was usually taken to mean that they had been cut by rivers and then drowned by a rise of sea level or a sinking of the land. Even today, such processes cannot be dismissed out of hand because recent discoveries have shown that very dramatic falls of sea level

occurred in the Mediterranean basin. Some six million or so years ago the entire Mediterranean ocean dried out, and did so repeatedly, allowing its slopes to be deeply eroded by rivers. However, such falls of sea level have not happened to any but the fringes of other oceans.

In the 1950s a new natural process for cutting submarine valleys was discovered. It was shown that a dense cloud of mud and sand, stirred up by an underwater landslide, would travel downslope. The speed and erosive power of such turbidity currents are documented from records of the exact time at which they successively cut submarine telephone cables that lie in their path.

One of the latest of these dramatic underwater events occurred at 1.55 pm on October 13, 1970. A 300-metre long earthwork that was being built out into the sea, near Nice, slid precipitously out of sight. Approximately 400 million cubic metres of earth and some contractors' vehicles vanished, causing a tidal wave several metres high that swept over the neighbouring shoreline of the French Riviera. (Fortunately the holiday season was over.) Nearly four hours later, 60 miles away, the resulting

turbidity current cut the cable that runs between Genoa and Majorca. Later it cut the cable from Genoa to Sardinia. The current is estimated to have reached 25 miles an hour as it careered down the continental slope.

It is significant that the Nice Slide was man-made. Relatively few natural submarine slides happen today. For the most part they and the canyons that they excavate are a phenomenon of times when the seashore was out near the edge of the continents that rim the continents.

In future, the Gloria system will probably be used mainly by foreign interests, in spite of the fact that we have not yet used it to survey more than a small portion of the deep sea-floor designated by the United Kingdom. In the past it has been hired out for co-operative work with oil companies and government-funded bodies from Brazil, France, Norway and the USA. We are now part-way into a seven-year programme to survey the entire Exclusive Economic Zone of the USA. After the converted Hull trawler Farnella docked in San Diego this summer after its survey of the Pacific coast of the USA, the Secretary for the Interior, William Clark,

compared our survey to the Lewis and Clark expedition which had opened up the American West in 1805.

This was praise indeed, though speaking as a geologist, one would rather that it had been compared with the Powell expedition through the Grand Canyon which had greater importance to the progress of geological science.

Undoubtedly, when President Reagan declared the extension of mineral rights out to 200 miles from the coasts of the USA it was a major historical event. Given the enormous area, larger than the size of the onshore USA, and the potential for mineral wealth, it will one day be seen by the American public — hitherto apathetic to the new frontier — as being of great significance. After all, Alaska, which was bought for \$7,000,000 was regarded as a waste of money. But not any more.

This British survey will spearhead the systematic exploration of this new American and will undoubtedly provide the basic map from which much interesting science will be done.

Neil Kenyon is a geologist at the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences.

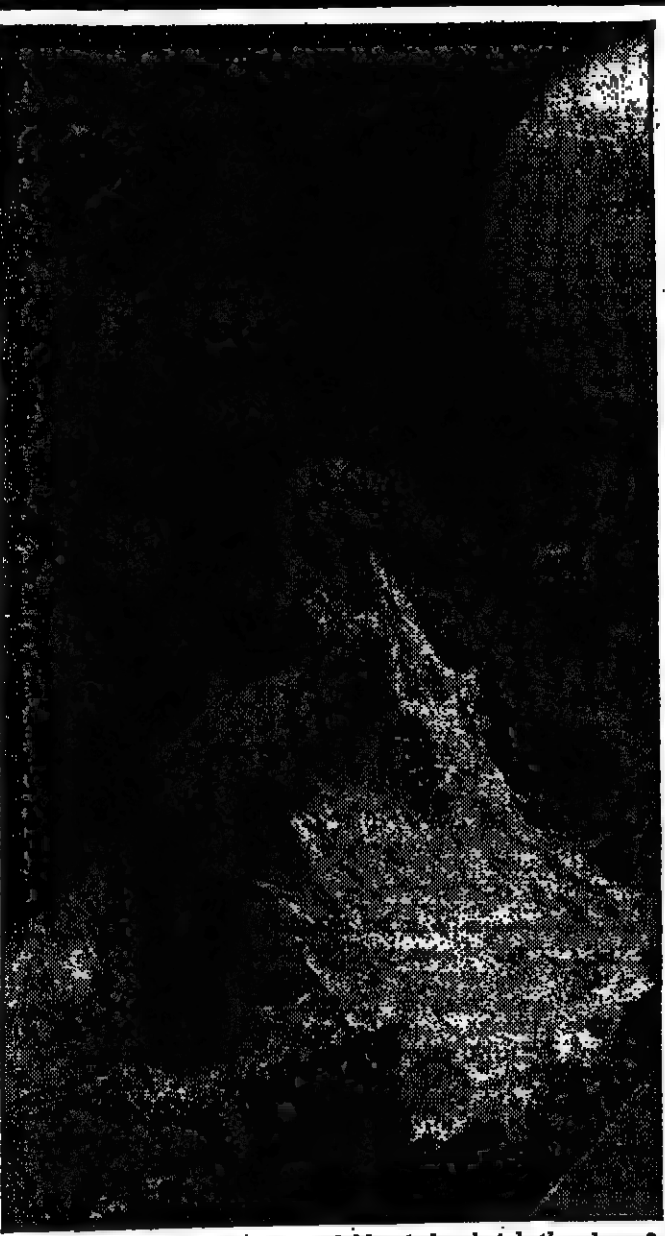
FOR THE porpoise and bottle nose dolphin, the term "to be half asleep" can be taken quite literally. These mammals have the peculiar ability to sleep with one side (hemisphere) of the brain at a time, with the other hemisphere remaining awake. Roles are reversed every few hours throughout the normal night time sleep period. To add to this intriguing sleep pattern, one eye remains open and the other closed, again with a periodic reversal throughout the night. This event seems to be independent of the arousal state of the two hemispheres.

These recent and remarkable findings have been made by Dr Lev Mukhametov and colleagues, at the Institute of Evolutionary Morphology and Ecology of Animals, USSR Academy of Sciences, in Moscow. In all, 30 animals were studied, and all revealed the same sleep patterns. But as only porpoises and bottle nose dolphins were studied, it is not known whether this sleep is a common characteristic of the whale family. While all terrestrial mammals, including humans, seem to sleep with both hemispheres at once, follow the dolphin. Mukhametov has also looked at three species of seal, the Caspian, harp and northern fur seal. The first two showed no signs of "half sleep," but it was present to some extent in the fur seal.

So far as it is known, all mammals, apart from egg-laying mammals, have three types of sleep: light sleep, deep sleep and REM sleep (rapid eye movement sleep, also known as dreaming sleep in humans) — all, that is, except the porpoise and bottle nose dolphin, as they have no REM sleep. Mukhametov carried out exhaustive measures for REM sleep, but found none. As expected, all three species of seal had REM sleep.

A typical night's sleep in these two dolphin species lasts for about 12 hours, starting with one hemisphere sleeping for about two hours and the other remaining awake. This sleep consists of approximately two-thirds light sleep and one-third deep sleep. Then follows about one hour of wakefulness in both hemispheres, two hours of light sleep and deep sleep in the other hemisphere and another hour of wakefulness in both hemispheres and so on throughout the night. Occasionally light sleep may occur in both hemispheres at once, but this never happens such an event never happens in deep sleep. The fur seal, which spends about a tenth of its sleep in REM sleep, a quarter in light sleep and the rest in deep sleep, usually has light sleep and REM sleep in both hemispheres at once, but only has deep sleep in one hemisphere at a time, with the other in light sleep or wakefulness.

The eye which remains open during sleep in the dolphin changes from side to side independently in sleeping hemisphere from phins, all information from each eye goes to the opposite hemisphere, unlike most other mammals where this



Dolphin at play: but do they dream?

## How the dolphin floats off to sleep

Rocked in the cradle of the deep, the dolphin and the porpoise nod off in a most curious way. Jim Horne explains

information goes to both hemispheres. This open eye seems to remain vigilant, even if its hemisphere is asleep.

Mukhametov has been able to "sleep deprive" one hemisphere at a time in the dolphin by awakening the animal each time the hemisphere selected for deprivation went to sleep. The other hemisphere was allowed to sleep normally. The non-deprived hemisphere did not attempt to sleep longer in compensation, but on recovery the deprived hemisphere took extra sleep and regained much of its lost deep sleep. Mukhametov concluded that each hemisphere needed to sleep, and especially to take deep sleep.

In dolphins, the main connecting pathway between the two hemispheres, the corpus callosum, is poorly developed. Although this could be a

reason why the two hemispheres can sleep independently, Mukhametov disagrees and points out that other mammals with a poorly developed corpus callosum, such as the opossum, have normal bilateral sleep.

Similarly, when this pathway is severed in mammals with a fully formed corpus callosum, they still carry on with bilateral sleep. Sleep on one side of the brain in the dolphin goes below the hemispheres and is found in lower brain regions, for example the thalamus. Interestingly, some dolphins showed more sleep in the right hemisphere compared with the left, and others vice versa.

Why do these members of the dolphin family have such a peculiar sleep? Mukhametov emphasises that marine mammals face the problem of sleeping in the water combined with a need to swim to

the surface in order to breathe. This seems to have been solved in different ways. Seals (which, by the way, will sleep on land rather than in the sea if given the choice) are able to exhibit prolonged breath holding and physical immobility during sleep, with brief arousals for swimming to the surface to breathe. In this way both hemispheres may sleep at once, with one hemisphere waking in order to enable a swim to the surface.

Dolphins seem to have evolved their unihemispheric sleep as an alternative mechanism, with the awake hemisphere enabling them to breathe normally, and also to continue swimming (for reasons which are not completely clear). In those mammals having REM sleep, this type of sleep causes a paralysis in muscles associated with body posture and movement. So such a condition would be incompatible with any need to move, and this may be the reason for the loss of REM sleep in the dolphin which has to keep swimming during sleep.

Dolphins have a further peculiar problem with breathing during sleep. Mukhametov has shown that, if deep sleep is induced in both hemispheres of the dolphin at once, by use of drugs, then the animal ceases breathing entirely, and so it avoids this situation through "half sleep." But this problem does not seem to be present in the fur seal, as such an induction of bilateral deep sleep does not impair breathing.

Dolphin sleep may shed some light on our understanding of the function of sleep in mammals, including humans. Some people have argued that one function is to cause physical immobility in order to conserve energy and to reduce the risk of attention from predators. But this hardly seems to be the case for dolphins, which swim continuously during sleep. This is hazardous to this animal, but rather than do away with sleep through evolution, the dolphin has had not only to retain sleep, but to modify it in a remarkable way.

This suggests that sleep serves an essential purpose. Although sleep is controlled by the brain, it is this organ which also shows the most complex physiological changes during sleep compared with other body organs, indicating that the brain may be in most need of sleep, presumably for recovery from the impositions of wakefulness. In fact, as far as we know, sleep causes few, if any, other body changes to show any major change in activity which could be of this recovery nature.

Deep sleep seems to be a particularly essential form of sleep to the dolphin (as well as to humans), in spite of the problems it causes for the animal. On the other hand, REM sleep seems to be more dispensable and not such an essential form of sleep as many would believe. But do dolphins still dream?

Reference: *Experimental Brain Research* (1984), Suppl. 8, Springer-Verlag, Berlin.

Dr Jim Horne is the director of the Sleep Research Laboratory at Loughborough University.

## The dynamics of the dinosaurs

T. Rex could have stood on one leg. Robert Walgate reveals more

A BRITISH professor of (Applied) Geology, Professor R. McNeill Alexander of the University of Leeds, has taken to weighing dinosaurs. Model ones. He's been hanging them from beam balances (or the like) floating them in water, cutting the legs off them, and weighing them section by section.

Eccentric? Not exactly. Professor Alexander is an expert on the physics of animals, and he has been applying his talents to dinosaurs. In an attempt finally to say all we can about whether dinosaurs ran, walked, hopped, lunged, lifted their necks

into trees or sank into the mud.

Take *Diplodocus*, for example, the long-necked dinosaur that in most models looks like a piece of plastic that's been rolled at both ends. Alexander estimates its mass as 18.5 tons (compared to a large male African elephant's 5 tons). Most reconstructions show its head and tail, floating them in the ground. But could *Diplodocus* stand on its hind legs? Not if its centre of gravity was too far forward. But Alexander's measurements show that, because of the essentially empty space of the lungs, and the heavy hindquarters and tail, *Diplodocus*'s centre of gravity was far enough back that it could have stood on two legs, or perhaps on tall trees.

Over 70 per cent of *Diplodocus*'s weight rested on its hind legs (even allowing for some of the tail resting on the ground), and only a quarter on its forelegs. Alexander estimates *Stegosaurus* had a similar proportion, and *Triceratops* shared its weight equally forward and back (and was thus less likely to have ever stood erect). By contrast, most modern quadrupedal mammals support only 40 per cent of their weight on their back legs. Broadly speaking, therefore, dinosaurs had big bottoms.

And did dinosaurs sink in the mud? None of the dinosaurs Alexander studied would have had more difficulty in muddy ground than modern cattle, he estimates. Standing on its two 55cm-long hind legs, *Tyrannosaurus* would have exerted more

pressure on the ground than an elephant, but about the same as a cow. *Iguanodon* would have been lighter on its feet. But tracks of another, heavier dinosaur, the 44-ton *Apatosaurus*, suggest its feet exerted pressures three times higher than that of a cow. These are similar to the maximum pressures recommended in military circles for the pressure of tank tracks on clay soils. Alexander notes, so *Apatosaurus* must have had to tread carefully.

And could any dinosaur stand on one leg? Alexander doesn't speculate. But going by the above figures, at least *Tyrannosaurus* could have done it without sinking. And wouldn't it have made a fine circus act?

Reference: *Zoological Journal* (1985) vol. 83, p. 1.

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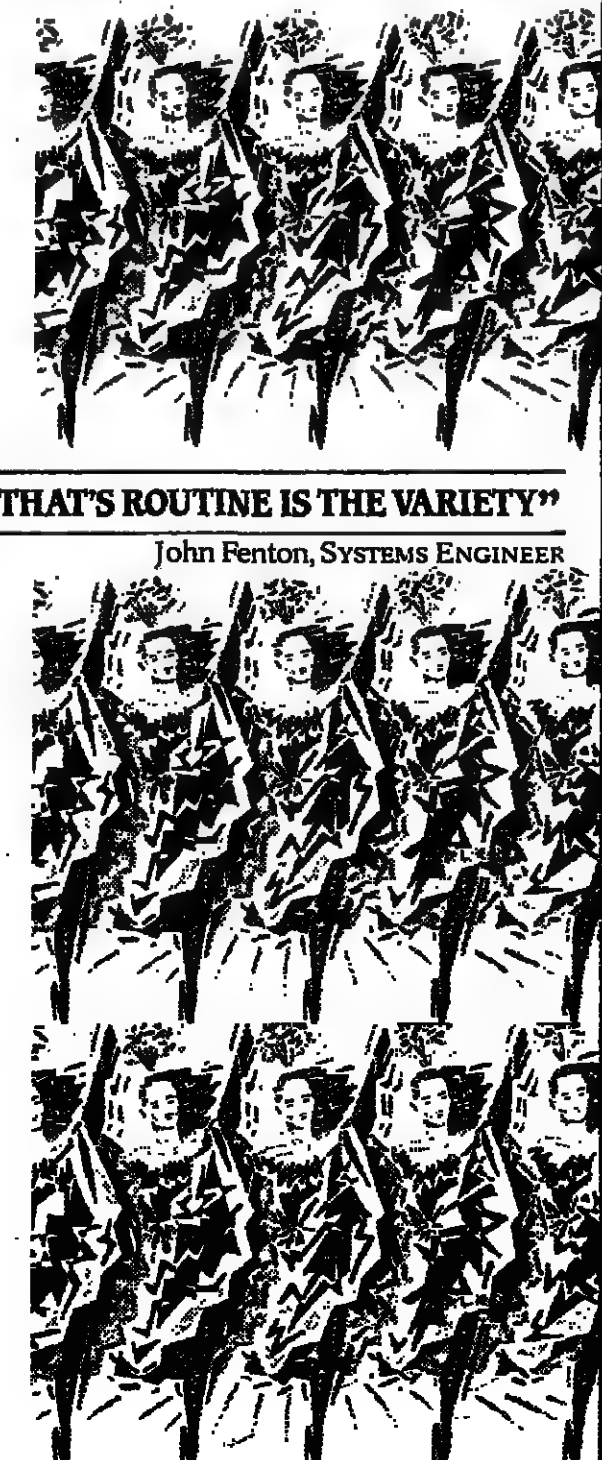
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THE GUARDIAN

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Further details and application forms are available from Dr. David A. Shepherd, Ph.D., Reader, Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN. Closing date for applications: April 15, 1985. Quota Ref: 85/475.

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Quota Ref: 85/475.

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Applications (3 copies), giving a brief curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be addressed to the Establishment Officer, University College, PO Box 78, Cardiff CF1 1XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date April 22, 1985. Ref: 2522.

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Further details and application forms are available from Dr. David A. Shepherd, Ph.D., Reader, Department of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN. Closing date for applications: April 15, 1985. Quota Ref: 85/475.

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## DIARY

THAT Princess Margaret has resumed smoking may be due to the persuasive encouragement she has received from a well-known Sydney physician, Dr William Whitby, vice-president of the Australian Smokers' Rights League. After HRR's recent operation Dr Whitby sent the Princess his book, *Smoking is Good For You* and urging her to continue. The Princess sent an appreciative note of thanks and promptly resumed the weed.

ONE thread in particular links the public relations firm, Political Research and Communications International, with the Commons Environment Committee, which the PR firm has offered £5,500 towards costs on behalf of a client. The firm's senior executive is Mr Douglas Smith, a Conservative Harrogate Councillor and former leader of the party. Mr Smith's MP is Mr Hugh Rossi; and Mr Rossi is—yes—Chairman of the Environment Committee.



WHO is this serious fellow staring so severely off the column this morning? I will give you a clue. He is the Labour candidate for the Merton District of Leeds City Council in May 1985 asking for "just five minutes of your time... and I will give you many hours' service in return."

He derides Tory smears about the rates; he boasts that the new Labour Government has brought a new era of local government to Yorkshire. "The Labour Party should be supported in its effort to bring about radical and much-needed changes in our society," he urges. Who is he? See the foot of the column.

THERE was more reported crime in the Thames Valley police area last year—topping 100,000 for the first time, according to the former Chief Constable, Mr Peter Imbert. This distressing news is recorded by the Reading Evening Post, which adds: "Mr Imbert also warns that the figure is likely to go up even further this year if the current rate of increase continues."

THE \$1 million London Gay and Lesbian Centre is about to run out of funds just as it is due to be opened because of hold-ups by the DOE (acting on behalf of the GLC), who are demanding further information. How much longer will they take to make up their minds? At the moment urgent consideration is being given as to whether further information is required.

STAND by for long queues in the Channel tunnel. Yesterday's Financial Times records that it is proposed that motorists travelling from England would drive on the left and those coming from France on the right.

A NEW series of stamps celebrating British composers was launched by the Post Office yesterday. They comprise: Elgar; Gustav (von) Holst (Swedish parentage); German-born Handel and Liszt (German parentage) who abandoned England for France in his thirties and never came back. Just for good measure the designer, Wilson McLean, has made his home in New York. "Holst and Debussy did die 50 years ago last year," explained a helpful PO spokesman.

THE Big Interview in this month's Penthouse magazine features Mr Denis Healey—sandwiched between bountiful Nikki from Lancashire and gorgeous Francesca, the Pet of the Month. Denis judges the tone just right. He describes Mrs T as "matron... the enigmatic Miss Floggie. You know, long patent leather boots, a whip and black corset... a fan figure for her upper crust supporters. But not Penthouse readers, surely?"

IF there is a postal strike how will other unions set about holding secret postal ballots? Answers on a postcard.

Vote in the election. Let's get things done. Mrs T's (Lancashire) picture: Alan Rusbridger

## Is the party over for the Tory fringe?

THE Conservative Party chairman, John Gummer, has decided to set up an inquiry into the wayward Federation of Conservative Students and, meanwhile, to suspend all payments to it from Central Office funds.

In his speech announcing the inquiry to the FCS conference at Loughborough University and in subsequent statements, Mr Gummer has repeatedly emphasised that his concern is no more than a determination to prevent hooliganism, following damage to university buildings after a conference party on Monday night.

But despite lurid reports—even the BBC World Service said there had been wholesale letting off of fire extinguishers and breaking of windows and damage was minimal. The only visible evidence, on Tuesday morning, was a broken door-knob and a few beer stains on a corridor carpet.

Yesterday Mr James Goodson, the Central Office official assigned to FCS, said: "The amount of damage is very slight, so I expect that the bill from the university will be very small."

It seems that Mr Gummer may have used the incident as a device to bring down on the FCS, which has been a source of alarm among the Tory hierarchy for some time. The reasons have little to do with hooliganism, but with the FCS's radicalism, its links to the far-right ideology espoused by the federation's ruling "sound" faction: a bizarre mixture of extreme free-mar-

ket economics, fanatical anti-communism and unashamedly Orange support for Ulster Unionism.

The self-styled sound faction came about because of an alliance between "traditionalist" (Monday Club-inclined) or authoritarian right wingers and the newer "libertarian" group, some of whose members take individual liberty to the point of advocating the legalisation of heroin. This alliance often leads to blurring on social issues, or ignoring them completely. The other two FCS groups, with much less support at present, are the "Party" faction, a group of Thatcherite loyalists, and the CSU (Conservative Students Unionist) faction, which unlike the other two maintains activity within the National Union of Students.

With the ideology of the sound faction more tactics and attitudes more commonly associated with the rowdy school of student politics, a delight in confrontation and the use of sometimes highly dubious methods to which the sound faction gives the grandiose name "dialectics."

Early yesterday morning, the sound faction made a clean sweep in elections for the new FCS national committee. The new chairman, Mark MacGregor, a graduate of Heriot Watt university and a former chairman of the Scots FCS which seems to give Mr Gummer his worst nightmares, beat his nearest rival by a margin of four to one.

The sound faction secured both vice chairmanships by similar margins. They went to David Rolfe, the driving

force behind FCS's controversial involvement with foreign affairs, and Douglas Smith, another Scot who received his political training from the right wing economic think-tank, the Adam Smith Institute.

Conservative alarm at the advance of this group is amplified by its spreading influence beyond the confines of the FCS. Many of the federation's leading figures—who, for the most part, are involved in full-time education some time ago—are already working part-time or full-time for MPs in the House of Commons. Mr Rolfe, for example, has spent time in the office of Mr John Carlisle, the member for Luton North; the outgoing chairman, Mark-Henri Glendonning, has worked for several MPs. Other leaders work inside in various pressure groups and think-tanks, including the Adam Smith Institute, Forest, the pro-smoking Lobby, and the Coalition for Peace through security.

Last month, the previously wet Greater London Young Conservatives—ironically, the originators of the 1983 report on infiltration into the Tory Party—was taken over by FCS luminaries in a remarkable coup which may have led to Mr Gummer's clampdown. There are also signs that a number of constituency associations are being examined by FCS sound faction members with a view to takeover.

Alarmist and extremist—as the FCS sound faction may be characterised it as the standard bearer of a new brand of fascism or racism

would be wrong. In some areas, FCS policy is racist by implication, as in the distribution of badges by new vice chairman David Rolfe reading "support South Africa" and stickers with the slogan "I love South Africa." Over racist, however, there is not. Mr Rolfe justifies his South Africa stance in terms of anti-sovietism and a belief that free market liberalism will produce internal reform. He is, he maintains, opposed to apartheid.

Mr Rolfe has already taken the FCS far down a road of forging international links with right wing organisations abroad, contacts with right wing foreign governments—including those of South Africa and Chile—and of support for "freedom fighters" (his phrase) on the right in the Third World, including the Nicaraguan contras, Jonas Savimbi's UNITA forces in Angola, the South African-backed forces in Mozambique, the anti-Soviet mujaheddin in Afghanistan and the KPNLF in Cambodia.

Mr Rolfe, like many others in FCS, shares the former Reagan ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick's belief that "authoritarian" regimes of the right can more easily be changed than those of the left and should, therefore, be supported against communist-inspired incursions.

He has, with Cambridge student Andrew Fox, who also runs the Cambridge Libertarian Group as a mouthpiece for these ideologies, recently set up a "Southern African Information Service." Both Mr Fox and Mr Rolfe

freely admit to frequent contact with the South African embassy, where there have been, at their suggestion, three well-attended luncheons for FCS members during the past year.

They have developed a close relationship with a new student organisation in South Africa, the National Student Federation, two of whose delegates attended the Loughborough conference. The NSF, according to Mr Rolfe, is a libertarian organisation dedicated to reforming apartheid. However, its literature—which was widely available in Loughborough—discloses a preoccupation with attacking the African National Congress as a communist-inspired front and strong support for anti-communist groups in Africa and the Third World.

One of the NSF's member groups, the Students Action Front of Pietermaritzburg university published in a recent edition of its journal a manifesto to the South African Nation. Its first article was: "We are South Africans and we are here to stay." It was not until article six that apartheid was addressed: "the organisation was adamant that racial barriers be eradicated."

The same issue contained an article lavishly praising the FCS in Britain and a contribution from Mr Rolfe on "the real freedom fight," calling for solidarity with anti-communist freedom fighters.

Mr Rolfe's election as national vice chairman suggests that the foreign activities of the FCS will—unless

curbed by Mr Gummer—continue to expand. Mr Rolfe says that existing contacts with American groups, including the Young Americans for Freedom, College Republicans and the free-marketers around the right wing senator Jack Kemp, will be strengthened, with a visit by an FCS delegation planned for the summer.

He says that he also hopes that an FCS party will be able to travel to meet Union forces in Angola and stay there for up to a month. A comprehensive series of briefing documents on international issues sent to FCS members by Mr Rolfe last year will be continued. The influence of a foreign dimension—with Senator Kemp a prime exponent—is apparent too in FCS's libertarian economic interests. FCS wants to privatise just about everything from the pits to the health service, with some members going as far as recommending "loans for the unemployed" whereby anyone unemployed who got a job would have to repay all or part of benefits received from the state.

The demand for the end to all closed shops, the ending of monopolies and voluntarism in all things is reflected in the issue which rouses the most heat and noise between the sound faction and their remaining opponents—the right's boycott of student unions and attempt to destroy the National Union of Students.

Many of the leading members of the FCS are politically sophisticated. Equally, many of their adherents within the organiza-

tion are not. Meetings of the conference were conducted at permanently deafening decibel level, and FCS social evenings—before Mr Gummer came along and spoiled the fun and the delegates could be roused to sing only by the presence of TV cameras—are spent in chants ("Thatcher, Reagan, Botha, Pinochet" and "Smash the wets are fascists, along with the Trotskyist-scholar"). "The right, united, will never be defeated") and songs.

The Orange impetus in the federation is provided by the Scots. In general, the right wing in FCS is working class or lower middle class in origin—many are first generation students—and this tendency is most pronounced in Scotland. Mark Dingwall, the editor of the Glasgow-based journal *Unionist*, comes from a giant run-down housing estate and before going to Glasgow College of Technology was unemployed for 14 months. "That made me think a bit but I don't see any other way of doing things other than what Maggie's doing."

A likely outcome of Mr Gummer's inquiry is the separation of Scottish FCS from the English body, removing the right's automatic majority. It is also now certain that the party will refuse to subsidise further FCS residential conferences and may also reduce its resources—worth £30,000 a year—in other ways. Meeting less often, with fewer opportunities for inter-campus communication, the FCS would less easily fall under the sway of a particular faction.

## MICHAEL WHITE, in Washington, on the razzmatazz surrounding the retrial for murder of Claus von Bulow Justice in the limelight

IT WAS the courtroom drama which had everything even by American standards of hyperbole. And the public is about to hear it all over again. On Monday at the county courthouse at Providence, Rhode Island, Claus von Bulow goes on trial for the second time charged with attempting to murder his wife.

If the advance publicity is anything to go by it is unlikely to be an anti-climax. Von Bulow, representing European aristocracy and sophistication in the decidedly ambivalent view of Dallas and Dynasty, he was accused of giving murderous doses of insulin to his wife Sunny, representing American innocence—and money, a \$30 million inheritance which von Bulow allegedly wanted to maintain his glittering lifestyle.

Sunny von Bulow went into a coma in 1980 and thus she remains in a New York hospital to this day. Her husband continues to live in her Fifth Avenue apartment—and largely on her money. Tried and convicted in 1982 and successful in having the conviction in having technical grounds—just a year ago, he has been on six figure bail throughout the drama. He has never been in gaol, and will not be through out his forthcoming ordeal—expected to last 4-6 weeks, slightly shorter than last time round.

Though Danish by birth and English by education von Bulow has been called "more Viennese—a real male." Cosmopolitan, proud, icy, rather right wing and living off his lovely wife's money while carrying on with another woman, he was originally cast as the villain of the piece. But by the end of the first trial in aristocratic Newport (from where this trial has been transferred) there was a pro-Claus backlash, not to mention as band of dedicated women waiting outside the court to cheer and squeal as he passed.

"We were all trying to prove him innocent," a juror was later quoted as saying. But the weight of evidence, plus a scrappy defence—in which von Bulow did not take the stand—was too much. Claus's motive, provided by ex-mistress

Alexandra Isles who said he wanted to marry her, his medical knowledge, the little black bag full of insulin and needles—traced to him—all helped persuade the jury that the suspicions of von Bulow's stepchildren had been justified.

What has happened since underlines the old adage that you don't need money to get justice, but it helps. With a new lawyer, Professor Alan Dershowitz from Harvard Law School, von Bulow put the conviction overturned on the grounds of illegally obtained evidence and the fact that one private eye's notes for Sunny von Bulow's family had not been made available to the defence. Rhode Island Attorney General, Dennis Roberts's bid to take it up to the US Supreme Court was rejected. His successor after last November's elections, Ariens Violett, took up his vow to exercise his option on a retrial.

Which is where Judge Corrine Grande will embark on pretrial motions on Monday. But the case is already engulfed with new sensation of a kind peculiar to the theatrical and commercial style of American justice. It centres around a young man with expensive tastes, use of a limousine, and no visible means of support.

David Marriott, 26, made a sworn statement (so did a Catholic priest) which greatly assisted the von Bulow appeal by saying that he had delivered packages of drugs and needles to Mrs von Bulow's son, Alexander—one of the chief accusers of his stepfather—back in 1978-79 and once to Sunny von Bulow herself, with the implication that by accident or design—she overdosed herself on that Claus had been framed.

With that statement Marriott became a defence witness and was paid anything between \$10,000 and \$100,000 in "lost wages" by the defendant whose friend he became, visiting and dining with key members of the cast of what the American media had long ago dubbed "the case of the sleeping beauty."

That was 18 months ago. Recently, Mr Marriott has changed his story. Now he is saying that the extensive tape-recordings he made with equipment provided by von Bulow, far from helping his old chum, will do quite the opposite. In addition to taping "enemy" detectives and the like—he had taped Claus and a good friend of his, Andrea Reynolds who is the inevitable Hungarian aristocrat in the case. His earlier statement, he says, was conducted at von Bulow's instigation.

That Mr Marriott has fish of his own to fry is obvious even to those not reared on American television's courtroom dramas. He has acquired a family lawyer (speaking to the New York Times from the inevitable holiday in Zermatt) describes him as a "creep" and "repulsive scoundrel." Mr Marriott, he of the dark glasses, far cost and time says: "It's nobody's business. Since 1978 I've been in a limousine. I've never really worked and I don't work now. Mr von Bulow's distinguished lawyers stress that their payment was entirely above board.

Unsurprisingly the Rhode Island Attorney General's office has been to court to get Mr Marriott's 30 hours of tapes and the CBS-TV interview he gave. Last week he handed over the tapes in return for various conditions including a promise of immunity (it is illegal to tape people unknowingly in some States) if they are given. A separate court action, still unresolved, is a defence bid to prevent Alexandra Isles, the former lover, and the other key "motive witness," Morris Gurley, a bank official, from testifying in court. The State of Rhode Island announced this week that it will not be calling Mr Marriott as a witness in the main case, the implication being that that might call him to rebut the defence case if needs be.



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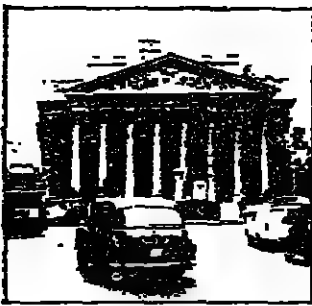
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## The DTI should not be too worried about fragmentation of the stock market



## NOTEBOOK

Edited by  
Hamish McRae

HOW should the authorities respond to the threat of the Stock Exchange that it might advance "big bang", thereby allowing its members to abandon the division between broker and jobber ahead of the (still unset) date some-

time in autumn 1986? As reported, the threat was made in a letter from the Exchange's chief executive to the Department of Trade and Industry, and follows concern in the Exchange at the amount of business being taken by the merchant bank Robert Fleming, which is making prices in the electrical sector.

In fact it looks rather as though the DTI will adopt its hands-off posture (as perfected over House of Fraser) on the whole matter. It would be right if it does so. Though the whole business presents some slight awkwardness for the Department, in some ways the opening up of the issue should be helpful to the Exchange.

For a start the chances of serious leakage off the market floor are limited. We are only talking of a few months anyway.

More important, anything which brings home to the less sophisticated members the nature and the scale of

the change that is about to strike them, is valuable in itself. Although the Exchange is worried about the possibilities of malpractice should dual capacity seep in ahead of big bang, it is surely most unlikely that any member would risk its reputation for such a short-term advantage. Whatever you think about the monopolistic aspects of the Exchange its reputation for honesty is really strikingly high.

Above all, though, the Exchange needs to gain experience. People need to practice. They will start to be able to do so when demonstrations start this summer on the new Seaq system. It is timely the responsibility for City control lies with the authorities. If they are reasonably relaxed, so should the Exchange be.

## Helpful clue

THE City is getting rather twitchy about the money sup-

ply figures next week, a twitchiness which to some extent was reflected in the decision of Barclays and Midland not to follow the other two the whole way down to 13 per cent.

Twitchiness has been increased inevitably by the Bank of England worries in the bulletin, and also by the reserve figures on Tuesday. The bulletin message on wages is clear enough. It all wars fuses about the growth of money wages, but this time seems to be fusing even more than usual. The Bank is also very worried about bank lending, though it is less clear on the link it perceives between bank lending, money supply, and the exchange rate.

One message that does emerge reasonably clearly is that if the sterling index manages to stay above 75, it may not be necessary to achieve the mid-range money numbers which the Chancellor clearly was seeking at the time of the budget. That is helpful, though

it says nothing about the next money figures. The new worries over these results from the plus on the reserve figures which suggests that the external factors may not be as favourable as had been expected. (If reserves go up it tends to indicate the money supply, and vice versa.)

How should the sensible amateur monetarist interpret all this? Perhaps the better place to look is not in the crystal ball for what may be published next week, but rather at the very real retreat by the equity market over the last few days.

Equity prices are very far from being a perfect early warning system for the trend of money supply, but their direction is a helpful clue. Anyone who worried about the frothiness of the equity market late last autumn, despite the load of new issues and fund raisings, would have caught a warning of what we can now see as too-rapid monetary expansion. Now equities are in solid retreat. That surely could

not happen unless monetary conditions were very much tighter than before.

Mind you, to judge by the gloom responses of the Chancellor yesterday in Commons Committee, this new monetary tightness may not yet be fully reflected in the current money supply numbers, of which he, unlike the City, will have some taste.

## Neat fit

SAMUEL Montagu took a necessary step towards rebuilding its management with the appointment of Bob Logan as group chief executive. Ever since the abrupt departure of Stefan Gadd earlier this year, the bank clearly needed someone with a proven career record in international merchant banking, if it was to go anywhere. Mr Logan should provide that.

A Scot, his background is basically Citibank, where he ended up as executive vice-president of its merchant

banking group. Then followed a spell at Continental Grains in New York, before becoming group chief executive of Grindlays Bank two years ago. Shortly after he got there Grindlays was taken over by Australia and New Zealand Bank, and he in effect found his "steed shot from under him."

There was in fact a connection with the Midland group, for back in the 1970s Mr Logan was a partner of the German bank Trinkhaus Burkhart, which Midland now controls along with Montagu.

So the appointment is one of those neat fits which seems wholly obvious the moment it has been made. The priority now, aside from repairing the damage to Montagu's reputation after the to-ing and fro-ing, must be to get on with building the tripartite enterprise between Midland, Montagu and stockbrokers W. Greenwell.

preparation time available before a big bang. Part of the problem has been Midland's own difficulties with Crocker, but the disarray at the top of Montagu has hardly helped. From now on the timetable is very tight indeed.

(While still on banking a small correction. We said yesterday that the DCO of Barclays originally stood at Over-Over-Over. In fact it stood for Dominion. Colonial and Overseas... though the old joke that it stood for Don't Come and Overload.)

## Enough said

SINGAPORE (population: 2.5 million) had more students taking the British Computer Society's basic professional exams last year than did Britain (population: 55 million). Then, scores were: Singapore 739, UK 576. The figures in 1979 were: Singapore 60, UK 670.

## P &amp; O builds 8pc stake in OTT

By Andrew Cornelius

P & O, the giant shipping and construction group chaired by Sir Jeffrey Sterling, yesterday disclosed that it had built an 8.03 per cent share stake in Ocean Transport and Trading, one of the last remaining publicly listed UK shipping groups. The move led to speculation City speculation that P & O is considering mounting a £30 million plus takeover bid for OTT.

Sir Jeffrey would give no clues as to his intentions and described the share stake as "a trade investment." Mr Ronald Gooseman, finance director at OTT, said that there had been no discussions between the two companies and that he could not add anything to Sir Jeffrey's statement.

OTT's share price has risen steadily during the past week after heavy buying particularly by Panmure Gordon, brokers to Sterling Guarantee Trust, before last month's £1 billion merger with P & O.

Sterling Guarantee, the property and services group also chaired by Sir Jeffrey before the merger, had held a near 3 per cent stake in OTT for more than a year. The shares were bought at considerably below last night's 180p closing price for OTT shares.

City analysts estimate that OTT has a break-up value of about 260p per share, against published assets of 190p share in the latest accounts. A takeover of OTT would also give P & O control of Overseas Containers, the highly successful UK container shipping business, where it holds a 48 per cent share stake and OTT has a 32.8 per cent holding.

If P & O won control of OTT it would also pave the way for a major rationalisation of the UK's shipping businesses.

## Growth and new jobs 'could be in peril'

## Now Bank warns on level of pay claims

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

The Bank of England yesterday gave a sharp warning about how jobs and economic growth could be killed off if people demanded higher pay rises to compensate for the rise in inflation caused by higher mortgage rates and the fall in sterling earlier this year.

Its quarterly review also expressed deep concern about the rapid rise in bank lending, which the Bank hopes will turn down soon, though it has yet to find any cast-iron evidence to back this up. The picture remains very cloudy.

The bulletin's views explain why the Bank is being very cautious about the speed with which interest rates are reduced, and they also reinforce City fears that next week's money supply figures will be bad.

The bulletin acknowledges that this month's mortgage rise will push inflation rates up

further for a month or two. But the prompt government response to the weakening pound, by tightening policy and demonstrating the commitment to stable prices, "will have limited the damage caused to inflation expectations."

The setback to inflation would prove "modest and temporary," and the principal domestic threat to this would be "a significant wage response amplifying this transitory inflationary impulse."

Such a response, against the background of a firm financial policy, "would administer a severe blow to hopes that the recovery in employment, already under way, might soon begin to reduce unemployment."

The City is already worried about the 20 per cent rate of growth of bank lending, which could knock the government's monetary control policy off course. The Bank is monitoring lending very closely to dis-

cover what is happening, but says it is "not altogether clear."

The bulletin suggests without great conviction that lending will turn down because of higher interest rates and the disappearance of some temporary effects, such as the greater dependence on bank finance of small companies and of those reliant on domestic markets.

Other short-lived influences on bank lending growth are the accelerated payment of VAT on imports, the holding back of share issues last year to make way for British Telecom's flotation, and the spate of takeover bids, which has continued the momentum of corporate borrowing.

Consumers withdrew £7.2 billion in cash from the banking market last year, diverting the money from house mortgage loans to finance other types of spending, says the bulletin. This compares with a cash withdrawal of only £880 million in 1980.

## GRE put aside £8m for claims

By Mary Brasier

THE REVERBERATIONS of the decision to bring action against the insurance firms have reached the London Insurance market. Guardian Royal Exchange said yesterday it had set aside £8 million in reserves to meet its share of professional negligence claims from auditors Hill, Arthur Andersen currently facing £350 million of lawsuits for its part in the De Lorean collapse.

GRE described the increase in claims as the single most disturbing factor of its 1984 results. Profits down by nearly £20 million at 59.3 million disappointed the stock market and reflect the higher claims provisions along with a general deterioration in the UK and US economies. The firm has suffered like everyone else, said the managing director, Sir Pete Dugdale.

GRE has now pulled out of the market for professional negligence risks from November last year, and premium rates have more than doubled, reflecting the rash of lawsuits against auditors of troubled companies.

The group's share of the market was about six per cent, and the £8 million addition to reserves reflects the likely cost of claims which have been notified. The final bill will depend on how successful claims against the auditors turn out to be.

GRE has also had to strengthen reserves by a further £3.75 million against the emergence of asbestos claims from policies written for Lloyd's syndicates, and to provide liability claims against the US aircraft makers, Cessna.

The UK bore the brunt of extra reserving, and the underwriting loss leaped from £26.7 million to £80 million. On top of £10.5 million in cash from the sale of losses in the first half of the year, GRE faced its share of higher motor claims which has hit the entire industry.

GRE says the accident rate has now gone up from one in six to one in five cars, and the retiring general manager, Mr George Williams, warned that motor rates would have to go up again soon.

In the US, where GRE has a longer record of selective underwriting than its UK competitors, the loss still went up sharply from £10.7 million to £19.1 million.

In Germany, which is a more important market for GRE, the underwriting loss was contained to £7 million, only marginally up on 1983 despite £2 million of losses from last summer's hailstorm.

GRE is still holding itself ready to take on the financial services revolution but says it has not yet found a suitable opportunity. For the moment it is concentrating on building up its existing product base, including sales of unit trusts and pensions.

By our Financial Staff

Trade union leaders yesterday delivered a fierce attack on Chancellor Nigel Lawson's March budget.

Trades Union Congress leaders bitterly criticised the budget at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council, with Mr Rodney Bickers of the public employees' union labelling it as a "budget for poverty."

The TUC's general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, said the budget was a "wasted opportunity" and Mr Clive Jenkins of white collar union, ASTMS, said there was a "profound gap" between the government and the general public's view of the economy.

The TUC contingent also claimed that the budget had worsened the level of demand in the economy and further aggravated the poverty trap. However, the TUC has persuaded Mr Lawson to agree to a review of the current new

## BAe seeks £600 million

By Michael Smith

Next month's dual flotation of shares in British Aerospace will raise around £600 million — some £400 million for the Government's privatisation programme and £200 million for BAe.

The Government is due to complete the full-scale denationalisation of BAe by selling its entire remaining stake of 48 per cent while BAe is launching a simultaneous offer of 50 million new shares.

It is expected that offering, one of the biggest share issues in recent years, will take place during the first week of May. The Government intends to retain a "golden share" in BAe to ensure that the com-

pany, the country's biggest defence contractor, does not fall into hostile foreign ownership.

Because of the size of the offering, the shares will be sold in two instalments, one on application and the other by September 10, 1985. Some five million shares are being reserved for BAe employees, but there will be no special discounts to the company's existing shareholders, except for those buying the 50 million of new shares being issued by BAe.

The dual share sale will raise around £100 million more than was originally expected because BAe shares have climbed from 365p when the deal was first announced to

430p ahead of yesterday's announcement. After the news, though, the shares fell to 410p.

However, BAe admitted yesterday that the company did not need the £200 million injection of funds from its own share offering. But the Government's wish to sell its entire shareholding meant that the timing of offering was now right.

The share sale by the Government will enable Chancellor Nigel Lawson to reach his £2.5 billion target for privatisation during 1985/86. The BAe sale has been brought forward to help overcome the gap caused by the long delayed £1 billion privatisation of British Airways.

## Sit-in at Yarrow shipyard ends

By David Simpson

The week-long sit-in at the Yarrow shipbuilding yard on the Clyde ended last night when the yard's management agreed to lift the suspension imposed on five shop stewards who had led the occupation.

The five men, who were elected over 100 other British shipbuilders' decision to sell the yard for £34 million to the electronics giant, GEC, without prior consultation with the workforce.

Announcing that normal working was to be restored with the return yesterday evening of the night shift at the workshop yard, shop stewards convenor, Mr Doug Conroy, said: "As far as we are concerned, we could have been

back last week but the management entrenched themselves and were not prepared to withdraw the suspensions at that time."

The sit-in ultimately was based on the decision to suspend the five stewards rather than the offer of a £100,000 employees saw as a breach of promise by British Shipbuilders.

GEC offered to hold talks with union representatives on plans and employee conditions but the offer was rejected until the suspension was lifted. With the sit-in over, it is now thought that the group will meet Yarrow shop stewards next week to discuss the future of the yard.

## Workers' co-ops get Neil Kinnock's vote

By David Simpson

Business Correspondent Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, yesterday pledged that a Socialist government will introduce measures to encourage the spread of workers' co-operatives as a means of creating jobs and extending social ownership.

Co-operatives "provide jobs at a price which is a tiny fraction of any of the alternatives," Mr Kinnock said, launching Labour's charter for co-operatives as one of the components of the Opposition's

new jobs and industry campaign.

Speaking at the second international trade fair for workers' co-operatives, the Labour leader stressed the viability of co-ops as a potentially substantial new sector within the British economy.

Co-operatives, he promised, will be awarded at least as favourable tax status as private enterprises under a Labour government, while technical and financial assistance would also be made available on a far greater scale.

## Cater Allen buys Three Quays agency

By Mary Brasier

Discount house Cater Allen is taking over the management of more than 2,000 Lloyd's names by buying the Three Quays Underwriting Agency from Sedgwick Group.

The £24 million acquisition, which will go through at the end of this year, makes Cater the first outsider to break into the underwriting of Lloyd's underwriting agencies by the big broking houses. Under Lloyd's rules they have to sell their syndicate interests before 1987.

So far at all the businesses have been sold within the market to larger independent agencies. Cater, which has handled investments for Three

Quays, sees the acquisition as a way of building up earnings which are not tied to the interest rate cycle.

Chairman, Mr Alistair Buchanan said: "This is much closer culturally to our business than insurance broking. It is a wholesale business and a judgemental business. Our feeling is also that the underwriting cycle looks like improving and all the difficulties at Lloyd's have been put right."

Mr Buchanan added that Cater might also consider buying further Lloyd's agencies.

Three Quays is the management agency for non-marine syndicate and made profits of £1.1 million in 1984.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Pitman merger

PITMAN, the educational publisher and secretarial examinations organiser, is joining the Longman subsidiary of the Pearson group in a £125 million deal. Mr Pitman is retaining the training operation.

Like Longman, Pitman is an international publisher of educational books, though its emphasis is more on business practice. The Pitman Examinations Institute, based in Godalming, is the leading qualification examiner, issuing several hundred thousand certificates a year.

THE FRENCH TV manufacturer, CFT, yesterday lost a 13-year action against Thorn EMI about colour TV patents. Costs, believed to exceed £1 million, were awarded to Thorn EMI. Similar claims had been pending against other UK TV manufacturers. In London the court of Appeal rejected CFT's claim that Thorn EMI colour sets, using the German PAL system adopted in most of Western Europe, infringed patent rights in the French Secam system.

SHELL UK is to undertake an urgent review of operations and costs at the Carrington plant near Manchester. The 1,200 employees were told yesterday that the company will be in a position to make "firm proposals" in about two months.

THE DEPARTMENT OF Energy is opposing a plan by the British National Oil Corporation to cut oil prices, industry sources say. BNOC is expected this week to announce the price it will pay suppliers for crude lifted in April.

THE CHAIRMAN of Lex Service Group, Mr Trevor Chinn, is getting a £91,000 pay rise to £281,000. The highest paid director gets a £141,000 rise to £308,000. This follows a year in which the Volvo distributor's profits went up from £38.3 million to £46.8 million.



## The worldwide construction group reports on 1984.

Points from the statement of Mr JWH Morgan F Eng, Chairman

- Increase in profits, despite setbacks in U.S.A.
- Liquidity and order book up.
- Outlook encouraging.
- Dividend increased by 10%.

The final dividend of 7.0p will be paid on 1 July 1985.

	Year ended 31 December 1984	1983
Turnover	£66.7	£75.3
Profit before tax	27.1	26.1
Profit after tax	19.5	18.0
Earnings per share	29.5p	27.9p
Dividends per share	11.0p	10.0p

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## Budget under fire

By our Financial Staff

Trade union leaders yesterday delivered a fierce attack on Chancellor Nigel Lawson's March budget.

Trades Union Congress leaders bitterly criticised the budget at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council, with Mr Rodney Bickers of the public employees' union labelling it as a "budget for poverty."

The TUC's general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, said the budget was a "wasted opportunity" and Mr Clive Jenkins of white collar union, ASTMS, said there was a "profound gap" between the government and the general public's view of the economy.

The TUC contingent also claimed that the budget had worsened the level of demand in the economy and further aggravated the poverty trap. However, the TUC has persuaded Mr Lawson to agree to a review of the current new

jobs programme being undertaken within NEDC. Mr John Cusack, the NEDC director general, will present the review in July and is expected to make several recommendations designed to enhance job creation.

At the Treasury Select Committee yesterday, Mr Lawson again defended the budget package as one designed to boost jobs. Under fire from Labour MPs on the committee, Mr Lawson would not be drawn on how many jobs would be created by the various measures. But he did point to the recent London Business School forecast that 150,000 new jobs will emerge over the next two years as a guide.

This figure was attacked as pathetic by committee member Mr Mark Fisher, who said that 25,000 new jobs which may be created by the change in tax thresholds was hardly a substantial attack on 31 million unemployed.

## Seven Day Notice Deposit Account

Williams & Glyn's Bank announces that the following interest rates apply:

Customers not affected by CRT		Customers affected by CRT	
Gross Rate % per annum	Net Rate % per annum	Gross Equivalent Rate % per annum to a basic rate tax payer	
10.00	7.47	10.67	

Interest is paid quarterly. Rates are subject to variation but are correct at time of going to press.

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سكزا من الاربعين



US Congress to debate 'free access or else' bill

# Japan leaders at odds over trade threat

From Robert Whyman in Tokyo

Threatened with trade reprisals by the United States Congress, Japanese leaders yesterday fell to quarrelling among themselves over how to cope with the increasingly hostile mood of Japan's principal trading partner and defence guarantor.

A bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday ordered President Reagan to negotiate increased access for US products to the Japanese market within 90 days or else introduce barriers to Japanese products.

Japan's prime minister, Mr Nakasone, who measures his words carefully, yesterday called the congressional action "very severe." Foreign minister Mr Shintaro Abe said in parliament that the move was a threat to the free trade of the world. "I strongly hope in (the bill) will not become law for the sake of Japan-US relations and world trade."

The bill passed by the Senate committee would become law if it clears Congress, unlike resolutions passed by the full Senate last Friday and by the House of Representatives on Tuesday urging Mr Reagan to take reprisals if Japan fails to open its markets wider.

## Societies in the black

By Margaret Dibbon

Building societies crawled into the black in the last week of March, taking in a little over £27 million. After two weeks of net outflow, this will leave them with a meagre intake last month which could be closer to £150 million than £200 million.

To attract back savers' money, many societies have this week launched new investment accounts paying unprecedented rates of interest.

## Hitech export venture in peril

By Peter Large, Technology Correspondent

THE government was yesterday accused of imperilling the future of a British export initiative which it cheered and backed when it began only three years ago.

At issue is a mere £20,000. That is the Department of Trade and Industry's annual grant to the UK Council for Computing Development, which encourages the use of British computer training in developing nations.

That sum represents about 1 per cent of the Japanese Government's contribution to its parallel operation to persuade the Third World to buy Japanese information technology. Even France invests more than 10 times as much.

The DTI said yesterday that no decision had yet been taken, but it had received by the council on Tuesday it said there was "unlike" to be any further funding.

The council, launched in January 1983, is run on a shoestring. It has a director, Julian Bogod (a former president of the British Computer Society, whose idea it was) and one secretary, full time, and one part time.

Although it is registered as a charity, the council is commercial in outlook and is as much interested in backing developments in the new powers, like Singapore and Saudi Arabia as it is in the poorer nations.

Yesterday it produced a list of its successes, including the establishment of British computer training in Singapore; undertaking a study which led to the establishment of a computer strategy in Sri Lanka; and running London courses for heads of training establishments from India, Egypt, Tunisia, Ecuador, Singapore, and Saudi Arabia, all of which led to business for British computer firms.

Mr Alec Silverleaf, the council's chairman, said the council needed to raise that £20,000 within the next six months if it was to survive. He and other council members emphasised the long-term results of the council's work in developing a British tendency and complained that British industry was not that far-seeing.

In 1983 the subscriptions from 40 corporate members, including universities, plus the government grant, accounted for almost all the £70,000 income. But last year around half of the £30,000 income came from payments for consultancy and the like.

## Control on 'hidden' bank loans

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

The Bank of England yesterday moved to control a huge new market in bank loans which has all but escaped regulation, because the money involved does not appear as lending on the balance sheets of commercial banks.

Between £25 billion and \$30 billion of the new types of loan are believed to have been arranged in the last few years, with the total outstanding in 1984. Banks devised a technique in which they act as long-term guarantors or underwriters — bearing the lending risk — without actually committing the money as loans to the ordinary commercial way. They are called non-asset facilities or revolving underwriting facilities.

Competition has begun to force the banks to control this type of lending. The Bank of England announced that in future, note insurance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities will be counted as contingent liabilities, when assessing the capital adequacy of banks.

When calculating a bank's capital, the Bank of England will give these contingent liabilities a weighting of 0.5, which in effect means that they will be counted as if they were ordinary loans of half the face value.

The facilities which have aroused the most concern involve banks as arrangers or guarantors of loans, with the money actually coming from groups of other banks or commercial lenders as a series of short-term loans. The idea is that if the lenders at some future point refuse to make the money available, then the guarantors make the money available instead.

# Can Mexico take more austerity?

From Peter Chapman in Mexico City

THE agreement at the weekend in New York to reschedule Mexico's \$95 billion foreign debt could bring sighs of relief on Wall Street and in the City of London.

The largest ever Latin American debt rescheduling will eventually mean lengthening the period of Mexico's repayment on \$49 billion owed to the world's major banking centres. But it has taken six months to get a deal signed since it was first outlined, with the IMF complaining publicly that Mexico — hitherto the shining example of grim austerity for all other debtors to follow — had not been austere enough.

Mexico, therefore, has had to promise to make further drastic cuts in public spending. From 7 per cent of GDP last year, the public sector deficit is pledged to come down to 4.1 per cent. At Mexico's street level, that means a further onslaught on meagre living standards, already cut sharply in the last two years of IMF austerity.

So far there has been remarkably little unrest, but how near Mexico is to breaking point is not a question easily dismissed. The Mexican Government is now under mounting IMF pressure to cut price subsidies on a wide range of basic foods and on transport.

Prices of many basics are not much less — sometimes more — than in Britain. Meat, for instance, costs £2.50 a pound, fish a good deal more, eggs 70p a dozen, and milk 45p a pint. That, however, is on a basic wage of not much more than \$4 a day.

The purchasing power of that wage has slumped by about a third in the last two years. Unemployment is officially put at 12 per cent, but under-employment is estimated to affect half of the workforce.

One effect is that about three-quarters of a million people now live on rubbish dumps on the edge of Mexico City, scavenging for things to sell. They also, literally, compete with rats and vultures for their food.

In the city centre, rapidly rising numbers of street vendors rush through the choking smog between the lines of traffic, selling everything from pop corn to carrots. Nearest the traffic lights, fire-eaters, jugglers, and windscreen cleaners and others compete for the motorists' attention.

A Mexico City fire-eater is perhaps the most dramatic product of what Mexicans readily refer to as "the crisis."

The fire-eater has a minute to fill his or her mouth with petrol, blow it out to be ignited by a torch, and then whip around the cars before the lights go green.

"I earn about 600 pesos (about £240) like this in four hours," said one 19-year-old fire-eater, recently demobbed from the army, and working the traffic jams of Paseo Reforma, in the centre of Mexico City. Not much of an income, he admitted, for spending a major part of his working day only a hiccup away from death.

A 19-year-old boy cleaning car windows at the same traffic lights reckons to work 11 hours a day, six days a week for about \$4 a day. That was after a cut to a 16-year-old "minor" watching nearby, who took care of the bribes demanded by the police to let his team work there.

In Mexico City's main square by the cathedral, lines of craftsmen sit each day, small signs by their tool bags, offering their services as bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters and electricians. One 58-year-old plumber, who like other craftsmen there had only been offered a couple of days work in the last few weeks, said that his average earnings were 280 a month — much less than the basic wage and with no social security in Mexico to make up the difference.

The problem is that there are no public works these days, he said. This situation is unlikely to change with the IMF austerity having cut public investment to near zero. The private sector, meanwhile, is unwilling to invest enough to provide the 800,000 new jobs a year necessary just to absorb workers coming to the labour market for the first time.

Most people questioned on the street seemed to identify the foreign debt as the key problem, and many could put the correct figure to it, give or take \$5 million. But most blamed the government, not the bankers — "a chain of official corruption," as the fire eater put it while resting between performances.

The question is whether this discontent could translate into social unrest on a par with Zapata's rising and Mexico's revolution of 75 years ago. "Today, you need money by the million and food to win a revolution," commented one sad-faced clown juggling his way down the Reforma traffic. "We have neither."

By pushing to have food and transport subsidies removed, the IMF and the bankers are not doing much to help a government they have, until lately, been praising so much over the past two years. Transport, for example, at about a half penny a Metro ride, is one of the few good deals for the millions of Mexico City residents who travel three to five hours a day between the city centre and the slums of the distant outskirts.

One such area is the huge breeze block shanty town of Neza Hual Coy Ot City, usually just known as Neza, which with a population of three million rivals Soviet cities not marked on the map. Transport price rises in Neza five years ago, before "the crisis" really hit, caused serious rioting.

But while such areas may represent the greatest threat to Mexico making its debt repayments without social unrest, a visit to Neza last week also illustrated what could be the greatest hope for the Mexican Government, the bankers, and the IMF.

The area around Neza's football stadium is being tidied up for next year's world cup soccer finals — a bread and circus codswalder for the Mexican status quo, at what promises to be a very difficult time. But as one leading newspaper here commented: "You are giving us the circus, now what about the bread?"

## Brewer buys up shares Exchange seeks two-tier clarity

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent

The Stock Exchange has had to repeat its request to four UK companies, which have shares carrying restricted voting rights, to make the less favourable status clear to the investing public.

Rothmans International, Savoy Hotel, Trusthouse Forte and C. H. Bailey are the four companies which still have two tiers of equity with one class of shares which hold less favourable voting status but do not reflect the different rights.

The Stock Exchange is demanding that these four groups alter the designation of the less favourable capital to include the words "limited voting" or "restricted voting."

Last April, the Stock Exchange revealed that all the companies it had asked to change the description of capital had done so but for five. One has since changed. Companies which have non-voting shares are also asked to use the phrase "non-voting" so that shareholders are aware.

The Exchange points out that Bailey's ordinary shares of 10p each have one vote per share whereas the B shares have 100 votes per share. Rothmans B shares of 12½p have one vote each, whereas its ordinary shares have four votes a share. The Savoy Hotel group's A shares have one vote for 10 shares but the B shares of 8p each have 10 votes per share.

Trusthouse Forte shareholders of ordinary 25p shares have one vote a share, but holders of the Trust shares of 25p are collectively entitled to votes equal to the total of votes exercised by the ordinary shareholders.

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# A YEAR OF PROGRESS IN MANY FIELDS OF CANCER RESEARCH.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund carries out about one-third of all cancer research in this country — and it is only the generous financial support of the general public that makes this possible. Extracts from the recent Annual Report are published here to update supporters on progress.

DAVID INNES WILLIAMS  
CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

It is very gratifying to be able to report once again a year of steady progress in the many fields of cancer research in which we are engaged. Much of the fundamental science is carried out within the Lincoln's Inn Fields laboratories, but the Oncogene Unit at Dominion House (St. Bartholomew's) is now fully operational. The Tumour Immunology Unit at University College, London, continues its major contribution and the newly built laboratories at South Mimms will add greatly to our capacity for basic studies.

Clinical Research

Away from the laboratory but in close co-operation with it, ICRF is deeply involved in clinical research, aimed at the early diagnosis and cure of established cancer. We have recently increased our commitment in the Medical Oncology Unit at St. Bartholomew's. The Breast Unit at Guy's Hospital, though under pressure as a result of NHS cuts, will be reinforced by the new Professional Department of Clinical Oncology which we have endowed, while the ICRF Unit at the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, is actively engaged in the development of better, safer anti-cancer drugs.

The Cyclotron which was purchased for the Clatterbridge Radiotherapy Centre near Liverpool was officially inaugurated by Princess Alexandra in July last year and is now operational. Two other initiatives, the Colo-rectal Research Unit at St. Marks and the Histopathology Unit at the Royal College of Surgeons, are already in full swing.

Research Obligations

Looking at the broader fields of Medicine and Science, it must be a matter of grave concern that the government funding of research through the Medical and other Research Councils is now severely constrained. At the same time the National Health Service is entering a period of great financial stringency, limiting the capacity of our hospitals to provide for the investigation and care of cancer patients. The Medical Research Councils, of which ICRF is in the forefront, have therefore a major responsibility for maintaining the impetus of medical and biological science in Britain.

We need to be selective in supporting the most promising investigations as well as the areas most likely to yield important results. These obligations we gladly acknowledge and our benefactors can be assured that the importance of general policy is not overlooked in our concern with the immediate and the particular. On the clinical front, we must always be conscious

that however great the need for immediate care for the cancer sufferer, it is in the long term only research which will show us the means of prevention and enable us to offer a better chance of cure.

SIR THOMAS CORE BROWNE  
TREASURER

As indicated in my report last year, we have embarked on a number of initiatives which will make a permanent impact on our research expenditure pattern in the foreseeable future. The financial commitment that I predicted is already evident in the increase of £2.4 million in our Direct Research Expenditure.

New Money

At a time when we must be able to make confident predictions in our ability to raise annually substantial additional funds, I am pleased to be able to report a significant increase in the flow of voluntary income both from donations and from the continuing efforts of our supporters around the country.

Furthermore, the continuing development of our national shop system has started to generate a substantial flow of 'new money'. Although we benefitted by over £301,000 this year we shall hope to double that figure in the next year. Our current objective is to have 150 shops operational by the end of 1988.

The increase in our legacy income from £154 m to £15.6 m is small by comparison to previous years, but I am confident that the underlying trend is still upwards, although the rate of increase may be slower.

In summary, total income has increased by 8.7% to £24 million.

Research Costs Increased

I referred earlier to the very substantial increase in Direct Research Expenditure which is now gathering pace. Direct research costs have risen by 22% in the year to marginally over £13 million and we anticipate that in 1984/5 we shall spend in excess of £15 million.

After meeting all revenue expenses of £17.5 million, our operating surplus amounted to £6.4 million; from this surplus we are now able to make provision for the outstanding commitments on capital developments... £800,000 for the Zoology Building at Oxford, £850,000 for completion of much needed accommodation at Lincoln's Inn Fields and £200,000 to finalise laboratory construction at South Mimms. In addition, the Council of the Fund has approved a further development of the Lincoln's Inn Fields environment. It is envisaged that costs in order of £10 million will be incurred in the next five years. We have created a Development Fund for this purpose and allocated £2.6 million as

initial funding this year. After making provision for the foregoing commitments the Accumulated Fund is being augmented by £2.1 million.

The year under review has been one of consolidation and our income and expenditure estimates for 1984/5 establish a very different pattern. In the year ahead we aim to spend about £24.7 million which is a figure very close to our estimated income.

DR WALTER BODMER  
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

The research activities of the ICRF continue to expand at a substantial rate and involve an increasing family of units, laboratories and collaborative projects in addition to the main laboratories.

All these various additions greatly increase the range of our research, not only at the laboratory level but more especially in clinical and epidemiological directions. The ICRF laboratories and units are a family working together, complementing each other in various ways, and whose corporate activity is much more than the sum of its parts.

Fundamental Mechanisms

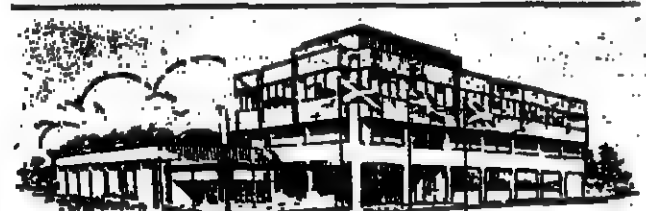
Though there are clearly important factors in common between different cancers, such as aspects of growth control, each cancer is nevertheless, in many respects, a different disease that poses its own problems. This is why we direct our research activities at a variety of different cancers, in particular through our clinical units. Naturally opportunities are also taken across a broad front for research into various other cancers. Most importantly, the basic research is aimed at understanding the fundamental mechanisms common to all cancers.

In addition to our own major laboratories and units, the ICRF has many research collaborations with other scientists and institutions. Each interaction involves a member of our own scientific staff working together with a colleague elsewhere whose work is supported in whole or in part as a contribution.

Quality of Research

The range of our activities is ever widening. It is very fortunate that, at this time of great excitement in fundamental advances in understanding of the cancer process and with unrivalled opportunities for applying this understanding to prevention and treatment of cancer, the ICRF is still in a position to expand its activities. The scale of support which we are so fortunate to get, and the range of contacts which we can establish between the laboratory and the clinic, enable us to continue to attract outstanding scientists and clinicians to the ICRF.

We fulfil our obligations by striving for the best quality of research into the understanding, prevention and treatment of cancer. We are enabled to do so on a wide front and with excellent resources and excellent scientists and clinicians only through the hard work and dedication of our many supporters.



## ARTHUR BELL SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT (UNAUDITED) FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1984

	Half-year to 31st December, 1984	Half-year to 31st December, 1983
Group Turnover - excluding inter-company sales	189,478	147,039
Scotch Whisky Division (Note 1)	138,482	124,300
Hotel Division (Note 1)	12,151	15,738
Glass Container Division	1,943	2,676
Transport Division	4,788	
Wellington Importers - U.S.A. (Note 1)	17,114	18,356
Inter Group Trading	(5,676)	(9,900)
	189,478	147,039
Group Operating Profit	21,285	18,714
Scotch Whisky Division	12,688	12,430
Hotel Division (Note 1)	2,139	305
Glass Container Division	182	113
Transport Division	394	
Wellington Importers - U.S.A. (Note 1)	21,399	18,748
Inter Group Trading	(28)	(50)
	21,399	18,714
Interest Receivable and Income from Investments	1,961	1,396
	22,422	20,088
Interest Payable	1,715	1,090
Group Profit before Taxation	20,707	18,998
Taxation	2,339	7,814
Group Profit after Taxation	18,368	11,184
Basic earnings per Ordinary Share	18.36p	10.07p
Fully diluted earnings per Ordinary Share (Note 2)	8.86p	8.97p

Dividends

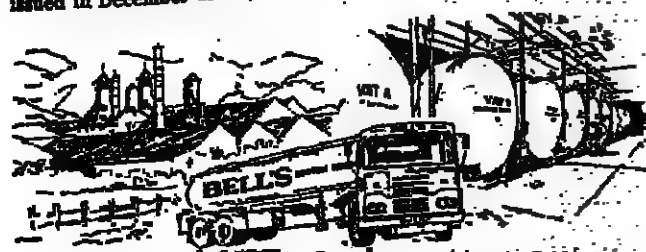
The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend for the year to 30th June, 1985 on the Ordinary Share Capital of £35p per Ordinary Share (14p) absorbing £2,050,000 (£1,794,000). The Interim Dividend will be paid on 3rd June, 1985 to Ordinary Shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 3rd May, 1985. A Preference Dividend amounting to £7,700 (£27,000) was paid in the six months' period to 31st December, 1984.

Note 1

The Hotel Division and Wellington Importers - U.S.A. were brought into the Group in February, 1984 and consequently no comparative figures are presented for the half-year to 31st December, 1983.

Note 2

The fully diluted earnings per Ordinary Share take account of the ultimate conversion terms of the 9½% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock issued in December 1980.



ESTABLISHED 1825 AND STILL AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY

# IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND.

THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND, 10, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON WC2A 3PP. COPIES OF THE REPORT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY.



# Time to tell tellers to cut the rates



## INVESTMENT

Robin Stoddart

A LOT of lip service is being paid to the prospect of lower interest rates but very little is being done to bring them about.

Politicians on both sides of the Atlantic have been calling the tune this week without showing much sign of paying the piping banks.

Since mortgage borrowers are now stuck with another increase in their outlays and much larger numbers of savers are doing very nicely, desultory whistling may continue for a while.

Refereeing inflation is

much easier when fuel and other commodity prices are on a lower tack. Having marked out the monetarist path, though, non-interventionist governments are hardly likely to just wander off when the economic game is going their way. Rowdy elements can be blamed for any upsets.

If a temporary surfeit of credit does notch up prices on top of the normal seasonal charges and levies, lower mortgage rates will in a few months provide the quickest offset and compensation. Transport and housing costs each account for just over a seventh of expenditure, according to the index.

The trend of wage and other variable costs is less clearly upwards than it has been for many years after the catharsis of the miners' strike and as output rises at a fast trot — without it seems, very much immediate effect on unemployment.

Of course the building industry, potentially the biggest employer in the country, is held back by near-record real interest rates, but even there rising house prices will limit bankruptcies.

What the authorities ap-

pear to think they are doing is putting a price curb on bank lending which has been rising sharply. If allowed to continue much longer, this could lead to inflation, in theory anyway.

A couple of years ago it was the received wisdom

in it for the money. When cash pours in, as it has from the building society and others in recent months, the banks will lend it out.

persist for many months, rates up to twice as high as competitors may be hardly a mark of sound money for international investors who now have doubts about the dollar.

In the closing days of the fiscal year, the Treasury has

When the cash pours in, as it has from the building societies and others in recent months, the banks will lend it out

that such a surge in credit would spur price rises. But the main effect of the moderate excesses of the more recent past has been on the pound and equity valuations. Ten years back, the legacy of thoroughly reprehensible pyramid property lending was all but destroying industry.

As the Bank of England administers a cooling hand in the money market, it would have been healthier if the Governor and Chancellor had been singing in harmony. On such a narrow scale as a fraction on or off 13 1/2 per cent base rate their intonations may not be the crack of doom, but a mudge from both sides just tends to drive the horse forward.

Commercial banks are only

as many debts elsewhere as they can. Ahead of the next reduction in the rate of capital allowances against tax, investment commitments were naturally accelerated. The wonder is not that the money supply has risen fast on most definitions, but that risks may be being taken with the burst of real economic growth that has only just begun.

The key lies with the sterling exchange rate, as it has for years. If only the Government had the sense to pick it up sooner. For each point that the pound rises on the international scale, interest rates should fall a fraction every time.

Besides the handicap they impose on industry, if they

been meeting its 11-figure borrowing requirement needs for the year — a total that it would very much like to leave far behind. However, the 50 per cent plus margin of error has now been built in and a £7 billion PSBR is therefore realistic even if the assumption about North Sea oil revenues is tolerably optimistic.

Funding pressure has obviously helped to keep interest rates high and it is now coming off. It still seems rather a self-imposed burden, however, for the rate on matured savings certificates to be raised to 9.5 per cent net when the less-than-sparling current issue offers 0.65 per cent less.

Competitive rates all round may be the fair thing, but the Treasury is not there to be fair and when it can get away with the equivalent of three gross points less on long-dated gilts there is some unworthy suspicion that either one hand hardly knows what its National Savings opposite is doing or that that more frequent sleight changes will now be the rule.

In the building societies, where conditions have become so unstable that it is remarkable that borrowers and homebuyers have been given so few headaches, some rates paid are back up near their highest-ever amounts. The emphasis is on

longer-term deposits but competition for the larger amounts means that these terms are being eroded.

Apart from the considerable attraction of high interest bank and other deposit accounts, there has been little reason in the last few weeks for keeping funds on immediate call rather than committed at high rates.

Government stocks and shares have mostly drifted. Overseas markets have rarely made enough progress to offset the loss against the pound on exchange account. Dollar-earning companies shares have often been hard hit and are showing limited rallying capacity.

Some investment and unit trusts, such as those with a big Japanese and Far Eastern stake and high technology specialists in the United States are probably worth buying again.

Several international investment trusts have recently enjoyed more success in hedging dollar holdings against a fall in the currency. Previously, the choice of the Japanese yen as the hedge was an expensive mistake. The Murray and Ivory & Sims trusts that have held up well may owe part of their recent outperformance to currency risk limitation and M&G and some other management groups arranged dollar sales at just the right time.

The dollar would probably rise quite strongly again if American interest rates edged higher, but an upward trend of rates is highly unlikely. International debt uncertainties may well recur every couple of months, but they will only be threatening if economic growth falters.

During the brightest months of Britain's economic upturn, cyclical recovery stocks may be stronger than the high flyers.

## Falling dollar brings relief to the Danes

THE uncharacteristic chaos that has been crippling Denmark in the form of strikes, lockouts and bloody-mindedness pales beside the deep-seated problems afflicting the country's economy.

Though many key industries have become less horrendous in recent months, no country in Western Europe has been more clobbered by the high dollar.

The impact can be gauged from the Bank of Denmark's latest Monetary Review: "Net foreign indebtedness increased from Dkr 79 billion (\$5.5 billion) at end-1979 to Dkr 213 billion at end-1984. For those five years Denmark's current external deficits totalled Dkr 89 billion. Therefore, foreign-exchange losses on external debts were Dkr 50 billion."

Context is given to these figures by Denmark's population of 5.1 million, its gross domestic product in 1984 of Dkr 683 billion, and the latest exchange rate of almost 14 kroner to the pound.

That the net foreign debt, measured in kroner, has soared in the past two years to about three-eighths of annual GDP is due essentially to increases in the dollar and yen exchange rates.

In Copenhagen, government debt-servicing officials give fascinating insights about how they have managed nimbly to switch to borrowing carrying significantly lower interest rates. The Treasury paid c. Dkr 20 billion of foreign government loans in the last quarter of 1984, taking up new ones with a half per cent lower margin.

Added to this considerable

saving, borrowing in lower interest currencies such as marks and guilders, as well as a krone bond issue, has helped cut the dollar element in the central government debt from the end-1983 peak of two-thirds to around a half.

However, the Bank of Denmark notes that selling krone-denominated government securities expensive financing compared with government loans quoted in marks and Swiss francs.

Since the government's access to these markets is limited, it has been necessary to turn to the dollar market.

The falling dollar, therefore, offers hope to this vulnerable country. Its only land and sea modicum of North Sea oil and gas.

As the dollar was rocketing skywards, the standard measurement was that every time it appreciated by a krone the ratio of public sector net debt to GDP rose by one percentage point. Since the dollar has now slipped about 1.20 kroner from its all-time high in February, the commensurate benefit is considerable. That it still fetches roughly twice as many kroner as it did five years ago, however, shows what severe long-term consequences remain.

This helps explain why the emergency legislation pushed through by the Conservative-Liberal coalition government contained annual wage increases of only 1.5-2 per cent, and a continuation of other belt-tightening.

Donald Fields

## Results for 1984

Subject to audit the results of the Guardian Royal Exchange Group for the year ended 31st December 1984 are as follows:

	1984	1983
	£m	£m
Investment Income	202.7	178.5
Less Interest Payable	16.0	11.0
	186.7	167.5
Underwriting Results		
Short-term (Fire, Accident and Marine)	(111.2)	(63.5)
Long-term	16.7	18.1
	(94.5)	(45.4)
Profit before taxation	92.2	122.1
Less taxation	34.9	51.6
Profit after taxation	57.3	70.5
Less Preference dividend and Minority Interests	3.0	3.6
Profit after taxation available to Ordinary shareholders	54.3	66.9
Ordinary Dividends		
Interim 8.5p per share	13.4	12.2
Proposed Final 17.5p per share	27.5	23.9
Total	40.9	36.1
Profit transferred to Retained Profits	£13.4m	£30.8m
Earnings per Ordinary share (after taxation)	34.5p	42.6p

### Results by Territories (before taxation)

	1984			1983		
	Net Premiums	Underwriting Result	Investment Income	Net Premiums	Underwriting Result	Investment Income
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Australia	123.4	1.2	16.7	89.3	0.4	11.6
Canada	107.6	(11.5)	16.0	80.9	(5.2)	13.5
Germany	178.6	(7.0)	21.0	150.5	(6.7)	18.7
Republic of Ireland	24.9	(1.6)	4.5	19.5	(4.2)	4.7
South Africa	43.1	(2.1)	5.0	41.0	(0.7)	4.6
U.K.	410.7	(60.0)	75.0	389.0	(26.7)	77.1
U.S.A.	166.7	(19.1)	16.5	113.2	(10.7)	9.3
Miscellaneous	183.6	(11.1)	32.0	158.5	(9.7)	28.0
	1,238.6	(111.2)	186.7	1,041.9	(63.5)	167.5

The territorial results are stated after reinsurance protection from group companies including protection under the worldwide stop loss arrangements. The 'Miscellaneous' underwriting result includes this reinsurance in respect of the territories shown opposite:

	1984	1983
	£m	£m
Australia	0.4	(1.9)
Canada	2.7	2.2
South Africa	—	0.5
United States	(6.7)	0.1
Others	(3.5)	(2.0)
	(7.1)	(1.1)

### Exchange Rates

	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
	1.40	1.61	3.65	3.96	2.30	1.77
Australia	1.53	1.81	1.17	1.28	1.16	1.45
Canada						
Germany						
Rep. of Ireland						
South Africa						
U.S.A.						

Guardian Royal Exchange plc acquired the entire issued ordinary share capital of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc on 9th November 1984. To reflect the substance of the transaction, the above results include the results of the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group for 1984 and the corresponding results for 1983 are stated accordingly.

Trading conditions showed a marked deterioration in the second half of the year which affected particularly our Northern American operations, while the United Kingdom showed a continuation of their poor half year trend. The deterioration arose from an increasing frequency of claims and inadequacy of premium rates generally rather than major catastrophes. In comparison with 1983, improved underwriting results were achieved in Australia, Hong Kong and the Republic of Ireland.

The effect of underwriting results on cash flow has restricted the growth in investment income.

Long-term business profits for 1984 are marginally lower since they do not include any special bonus which for 1983 amounted to £4.0m.

Written premiums and investment income have increased

by 19% and 11% respectively. During 1984 and with the exception of the South African Rand sterling has weakened against the currencies of the major territories in which the Group operates; in local currency terms written premium growth was 10% and investment income growth was 5%.

### Dividend

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend which, with the interim dividend paid in January 1985, will constitute an increase of 13.0% compared with the dividend paid by Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc in respect of the year 1983.

If approved at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 29th May 1985 a payment at the rate of 17.5p per share (gross equivalent 25.0p) in respect of the final dividend will be made on 3rd July 1985 to holders of Ordinary shares whose names appear on

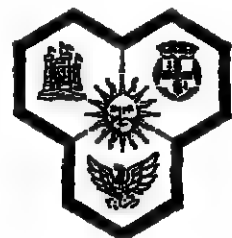
the register at 3 p.m. on 31st May 1985 making, with the interim payment in January last, a total of 26.0p (1983: 23.0p) per share (gross equivalent 37.14p; 1983: 32.86p).

The audited Annual Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders on 2nd May 1985 and subsequently delivered to the Registrar of Companies.

Guardian Royal Exchange plc  
Royal Exchange London EC3V 3LS

## Guardian Royal Exchange Group

An insurance service worldwide



## SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

### RESULTS FOR 1984

The audited group results for 1984, including those of Phoenix Assurance plc which became a subsidiary on 17th August 1984, are set out below with the figures reported for 1983.

	Sun Alliance and Phoenix 1984	Sun Alliance 1983
	£m	£m
Premium Income		
General Insurance	1,606.7	884.8
Long-term Insurance	505.1	294.3
	2,111.8	1,179.1
General insurance underwriting loss	(198.7)	(67.4)
Long-term insurance profits	18.4	8.5
Investment and other income	277.9	132.3
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	47.6	73.4
Taxation	4.1	26.3
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	43.5	47.1
Minority interests	6.5	1.1
GROUP NET PROFIT FOR YEAR	37.0	46.0
Adjustment to exclude net loss incurred by Phoenix prior to acquisition	4.0	—
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	41.0	46.0
DIVIDEND	30.6	27.6
PROFIT RETAINED	10.4	18.4
EARNINGS PER SHARE	20.8p	23.3p
DIVIDEND PER SHARE	15.5p	14.0p

### TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF GENERAL INSURANCE RESULTS

	Sun Alliance and Phoenix 1984			Sun Alliance 1983		
	Premium Income	Underwriting result	Premium Income	Underwriting result	Premium Income	Underwriting result
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom & Ireland	669.3	(83.2)	601.8	(30.5)	421.8	(7.0)
Europe	184.5	(11.5)	160.5	(15.6)	90.5	(9.1)
U.S.A.	272.1	(35.0)	203.2	(30.4)	109.8	(11.8)
Canada	105.1	(16.2)	78.4	(0.2)	36.4	(0.5)
Australia	53.6	(6.7)	40.9	(9.4)	35.8	(9.1)
Other overseas areas	141.0	(17.0)	116.7	(1.2)	71.4	(1.5)
Reinsurance	36.9	(22.0)	69.2	(33.4)	43.0	(28.4)
Marine and Aviation (worldwide)	144.2	(7.1)	119.8	(5.6)	76.1	—
	1,606.7	(198.7)	1,390.5	(126.3)	884.8	(67.4)

\* Separate 1983 figures for the two groups combined for comparison purposes only.

### GROUP ACCOUNTS — CONSOLIDATION OF PHOENIX

The Phoenix's results for 1984 reflect certain changes made to conform with Sun Alliance accounting policies. On this basis Phoenix incurred a net loss of £4.6m for the 12 months period prior to acquisition compared with a reported estimated net profit of £4.6m for the 6 months ended 30th June 1984.

The Group results for the year include an exceptional post-acquisition profit of £15.1m arising from the termination of the Phoenix's facilities on its withdrawal from the Continental Corporation's U.S.A. pool.

Including this exceptional U.S.A. credit the consolidated pre-tax profit of Phoenix for 1984 amounted to £21.3m, after charging taxation and minority interests its net profit was £12.6m.

### GROUP UNDERWRITING RESULTS

General business premium income increased by 15.5% in sterling terms. After adjustment for the effect of changes in exchange rates the increase was 7.4%.

At home, property results were seriously affected by heavy fire losses, increased subsidence claims and the severe weather early in the year; motor experience was also highly unsatisfactory and there was a significant increase in claims frequency.

In Europe, better results were achieved in Belgium, Denmark and Germany but in France and Holland there were again increased losses.

The poor results in the U.S.A. reflected market conditions and commercial lines were especially unprofitable.

In Canada, increasingly adverse underwriting conditions resulted in heavier losses in most classes; changes in legislation affecting bodily injury claims also contributed to a severe deterioration in the automobile account.

The above statement is a summary of the year's results. The full Report and Accounts, which contain an unqualified Report of the Auditors, will be posted to shareholders on 26th April, 1985 and delivered to the Registrar of Companies after the Annual General Meeting, 3rd April, 1985.

SUN ALLIANCE AND LONDON INSURANCE plc

سكرا من الاموال



# ABP plunges into the red

By Andrew Cornelius

Associated British Ports, which runs 19 UK ports, plunged into the red in 1984 when trading was hit by a combination of the coal strike, two national dock strikes and a damaging industrial relations dispute at Southampton.

News of the collapse in the company's fortunes will come as a severe blow to the thousands of investors who rushed to buy ABP shares when they were offered for sale as part of the Government's privatisation programme.

Pre-tax losses of £8.4 million in 1984 compare with the pre-

tax profits of £14.5 million reported the previous year. But an optimistic statement from chairman, Mr Keith Stuart, helped bolster ABP's share price which fell by only 4p to 245p on the day. He said: "Following satisfactory results in 1983 and a good start to 1984 it is disappointing to report a loss for 1984 as a whole. At the same time we are now able to look forward to considerably improved prospects for 1985."

The coal strike and two associated national dock strikes cost ABP £12 million in lost revenue during the year. Problems at Southampton, where

1,000 redundancies were declared in 1984, added a further £6 million to group losses.

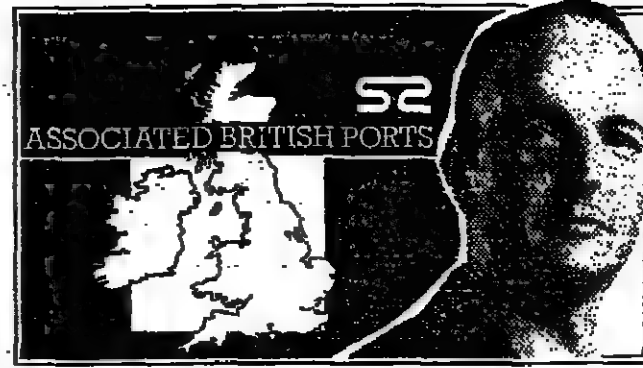
The cutbacks at Southampton helped reduce ABP's total workforce by 1,600 to below 7,000 employees during the year. ABP is now looking for substantial cost savings following the changes and has already managed to cut 20 per cent of its staff in port charges.

Mr Stuart said that coal shipments resumed in early March and are building up steadily. This is particularly important for the South Wales

ports, Ayr, Gouge, on Humber-side, and Garston, on Merseyside, which depend on coal shipments for a large amount of their trading volume.

ABP also welcomed the Chancellor's budget decision to abolish development land tax which will encourage large portside developments planned at Cardiff, Southampton and Hull.

Longer term investment projects have continued despite the 1984 trading problems. A new fruit and vegetable wharf has helped improve trade at Barry, while a new North Sea ferry terminal is



Keith Stuart... looking forward

planned at Hull. Strong exports of cereal products also helped some of the downturn in trade in other areas of business.

Group turnover fell from £154.3 million in 1983 to £138.2 million in 1984 and the board is recommending payment of a final dividend of 5.5p, making an unchanged total dividend of 8.5p for the year.

## Equities slide on year-end tax selling

### THE MARKETS

Stock markets were a depressed area yesterday. Share prices fell back on end-year tax selling and the almost complete lack of genuine investment support. The decision by Barclays and Midland to trim their base rates by only one-quarter per cent (Midland actually held the deposit rate unchanged) caused additional gloom, and apart from a handful of bright spots prompted by company news or takeover situations, quotations closed at the bottom.

International exporters were hard hit by a fresh weakening of the dollar. Losses here ranged between 5p and 12p. Blue Circle papers, particularly weak on suggestions that the company had paid too much to acquire Atlantic Cement, of the US. The shares slipped 26p to 490p.

British Aerospace came under pressure as the Government offer-for-sale details were published a week earlier than expected. A firm market of late the shares gave up 30p to 415p. Oils already overvalued by the falling dollar, had to contend with a near-70 million rights issue from LAMCO, 20p lower at 328p.

Insurances were another dull sector as Guardian Royal produced profits down by 25 per cent. G.R. closed 23p down at 885p, but Sun Alliance managed to edge off the bottom at 465p, down 10p after pre-tax earnings above worst expectations. 1.5c companies retained 23p and banks declined 5p to 105p.

Three newcomers opened with varying discounts. Worst hit was Blagden Industries, which were offered for sale by minimum tenders of 112p and 113p. After a healthy demand the price was struck at 130p, but due to the changed market conditions, the shares opened at 105p, fell to 100p, and later rallied to 110p.

On a brighter note Cookson Group surprised dealers by reporting profits up more than doubled and a 100 per cent increase in earnings. The group's shares opened at an initial fall of 5p and finished the day at 640p, a net gain of 67p. Supermarkets also resisted the general trend, helped by good profits and scrip proposals from William Morrison, 20p higher at 340p.

Electricals lacked support on rumours of profit downgradings. Newspapers and publishing ran into profit-taking and properties eased a few

pence. Gilts were largely neglected with mixed movements of an eighth. Golds improved 50 cents to two dollars.

The revived bid from Williams Holdings helped J and H Jackson add 1p to 120p, while Williams themselves fell 2p to 288p. Disappointing profits hurt AMEC, down 12p to 238p, and profits as expected from Higgs and Hill saw them rise 5p to 515p. B.P. profits up by 33p per cent helped Senior Engineering gain 2 1/2p to 251p, and an increase of 39 per cent in profits helped Weir Group gain 2p to 57p.

Electronics were dull generally, with AB Electronic down 5p to 435p after results showing a 67.7 per cent rise.

Main changes were: Cookson 640p up 67p; Blagden 110p (new issue); striking price 130p; Blue Circle 490p down 26p; LAMCO 328p down 20p; British Aerospace 415p down 30p; weak on suggestions that the company had paid too much to acquire Atlantic Cement, of the US. The shares slipped 26p to 490p.

Turnover for April 2 was: Number of bargains 26,989; value £428,647 million. Frankfurt: Share prices closed mixed in quiet pre-Easter holiday trading, brokers said as the US dollar's decline caused foreign investors to shy away from West German equities. The Commerzbank Index dipped 3.5 points to 1191.5.

Paris: French shares held firm, with gains leading losses around two to one. Tokyo: Stock prices closed steadily in heavy trading with the Dow Jones average hitting another record high. The Nikkei stock average finished at 12,688.28 yen, up 63.40.

Hong Kong: Having opened strong, the market advanced steadily on buying support, with a healthy total turnover of 1,450.35 points, up 19.99. Money markets: The market spent another quiet day, with little action noted, as the pound traded a touch higher on foreign exchanges. The bank acted swiftly to take the £1.3 billion shortage out of the system by lunchtime. Interbank overnight money closed at around 9 per cent having come back a point or so earlier on.

FT Ordinary Share Index down 12.9 at 966.8. FT-SE 100 index down 12.0 at 1274.5. (Pound: \$1.2120; DM 3.78; Fr 11.54; Gold: \$319.25; Account: March 25 to April 12. FT All Share Index down 14.64 at 615.51. Sterling Index 77.1 (1975=100). RPI 362.7 (February) up 5.4 per cent on year.

Commodities: Oil: Brent 19.17 per tonne, three months; 19.17 per tonne, three months; 19.17 per tonne, three months. Wheat: 19.17 per tonne, three months; 19.17 per tonne, three months; 19.17 per tonne, three months.

## COMPANY BRIEFING

### Glossy Cookson leaps ahead

Cookson is the latest manufacturer with large-scale United States activities to produce results far ahead of most estimates. The solder, chemical and paint group was not immune to the squeeze on

turnover accelerated with the strong dollar in the second half and rose to £151.3 million for the year from £54.7 million previously. Likewise, profit of £21.7 million after tax, up from £10.7 million in 1983. The group's sales, the electronics and jewellery materials supplier, came in for six months. The earlier Alpha Metals acquisition from BTR welded onto the previous National Lead and Electrovac purchases and made the group the king-pin in the circuit board solder business in North America.

All sections, not least the associate Florida, contributed to the advance. Dulux Australia and Electrovac also made strong recoveries.

Interest charges rose only moderately and tax was up by less than a third so earnings almost trebled to 76.6p a share. The dividend goes up to 32.5p, from 10.2p net a share, including the final of 8.25p, against 6.5p. There is to be a one-for-one scrip issue.

Closure costs, less some double disposal gains, enabled it at £23 million this extraordinary charge was dwarfed by profits. There was again a £5 million extra depreciation appropriation.

The directors report that this year has begun well and they do not expect the distortion from heavier tax or year-end exchange rates to dim the bright prospect. The shares doubled last year, but posted a further 68p share of recent gains to a peak 685p on the announcement.

WEIR Group, the Glasgow pumps and castings manufacturer, continued its recovery since its rescue during the depths of the recession, with a sharp increase in profits in 1984.

Group pre-tax profits rose by 35 per cent to £3.6 million, compared with the previous year, helped by a strong improvement in the engineering division and from associated companies. Lord Weir, the chairman (pictured) said yesterday that the rationalisation of the group, which has seen the workforce halved to 4,000 in the past three years, was now largely completed.

However, Weir is still unhappy about the performance of its foundries which are still suffering from the 30 per cent overcapacity in the UK casting industry. He said that the Lazard scheme, which wiped out 25 per cent of UK casting capacity, had helped improve trading, but that further cutbacks were still necessary. Weir does not rule out talks with Mr David Abell's Suter Group, which recently won control of the Lake & Elliott foundries group and has built a sizeable share stake in F. H. Lloyd, another foundry company.

Weir's profits from foundries fell from £705,000 in 1983 to £24,000 last year after another poor trading year.

Lord Weir said that the group was planning its future policy a shift into new areas with growth prospects. "We are trying to get ourselves into areas which need brains rather than metal bashing, which is the route which I think all me-

tal to 12.5p. The board says that building is making a big contribution to profits and with the cash raised through last year's rights issue to play with this division and the property operations will be backed, although the effects will not show through for a year or two.

In the UK construction business, the group found tough market conditions but managed steady growth in turnover of £198.5 million against £190.7 million, and the board looks for another good result this year.

The dividend is raised from

chemical engineering companies must take."

The acquisition of a 25.2 per cent share stake in Yarrow, the engineering design and consultancy group for £3 million last year, reflected this strategy. Weir's stake on a healthy profit from this investment because of the share increase in the Yarrow share price since the deal was struck, but Lord Weir will give no clues as to his ultimate intentions at Yarrow beyond saying that it is a "strategic investment."

Group turnover increased from £119 million to £121 million, helped by £4 million of orders for new double pump which has been sold to the leading North Sea oil exploration companies, and a £5.5 million order for engineering work associated with a new power station in Iran.

The board is recommending payment of a final dividend of 3.125p per share, making a total of 2.5p for the year, against 2.125p last time.

Blockleys, the Telford-based brick maker, bounded 23p to 568p yesterday after a 55 per cent jump in profits for 1984 to £156 million.

The group was one of the few manufacturers to maintain full output during the recession and sales from stock helped to lift profits in the year. It also did well with its special-shaped bricks and pavers.

Chairman, Mr Thomas Wright, says the level of activity continued to rise in the year and pre-tax profits were better than he expected last

year when he announced details of the financing and construction of the new factory at Telford.

Commissioning costs of £8 million for this factory will hold back the rate of profit growth this year, but Mr Wright is still looking for an overall improvement. The new plant will start production this August and should be in profit by the second quarter of next year. Initially it will be producing 15 million bricks a year with potential to double this by using a second shift.

Current demand for facing bricks and pavers is good, particularly for the prestige market — offices, public buildings, hospitals and pedestrian schemes. The group has 70 per cent of the high-margin paving business which will account for 30 per cent of its business this year.

The group has reached agreement to acquire three park home estates and two caravan sales businesses from the Bank Organisation. It is financing the £2.375 million deal through the issue of 2.42 million new shares at 95p each and will pay the balance in cash.

Because of the substantial number of ordinary shares that would be in issue following the rights issue and acquisition, Nationwide has decided to consolidate every five of the existing 5p shares into one new ordinary share of 25p. In order to improve the group's working capital position shareholders are being asked to buy one of the new ordinary shares at a price of 95p for every 25 existing shares currently held. Irrevocable underwriting have been received to subscribe for some 425,000 of the 1.83 million shares being issued and the balance of the issue has been underwritten.

The cash call is supported

by a profit forecast of £125 million for the current year of which the businesses being acquired will contribute £225,000.

Group turnover fell from

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## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

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## Melville and a dangerous alien

Clancy Sigal on C. L. R. James's fruitful obsession with Ahab and Moby Dick



Mariners, Renegades and Castaways: The Story of Herman Melville and the World We Live In, by C. L. R. James (Alison and Busby, £5.95 paper, £8.95 cloth). Redburn, White-Jacket, Moby Dick, Typee, Omoo, Mardi, by Herman Melville (Cambridge, £17.50).

THIS is one of the most extraordinary and provocative literary essays I have read. It is a Marxist interpretation of Melville's Moby Dick that almost transcends Marxist dogma and becomes as exciting as the original novel. It is a sometimes wrong-headed, vital study, foaming with shrewdness and anger. And it puts Melville where he belongs, centre stage as a meticulous, potentially revolutionary analyst of nineteenth century American mercantile capitalism and a prophet, in the character of the shipmaster Ahab, of "the totalitarian type itself".

In other words, C. L. R. James has a theory of obsession, about Moby Dick — in itself hardly unusual for either James or this much-prodded book. What is unusual is that whether he is right or wrong as a literary critic, James brings the novel back to full life with tremendous panache.

Even more extraordinary, James wrote this essay in 1952 while imprisoned on Ellis Island as a "dangerous alien" during the McCarthy purges. His final chapters, where James traces how his interpretation of Melville was heavily influenced by his fellow prisoners, including the guards, are fascinating and instructive to any young critic who really wants to understand the relationship of life to art in a political context.

The luck of Melville and U.S. literary history buffs is doubly enhanced by the almost coincident publication here, courtesy of the Cambridge University Press, of two finely set and bound Melville volumes in the excellent Library of America series which include most of the material James discusses — Moby Dick, Redburn, White-Jacket, Typee, Omoo and Mardi. These Library of America editions are beautifully printed and handy to use.

C. L. R. James makes bold claims for Melville's Ahab — nothing less than that he personifies, in his Yankee-foreman individualism, "the living madness of the age in which we live." In his near-insane pursuit of the White Whale, Ahab is a "deadly menace" precisely because "he lives entirely in abstractions." To James, Ahab is "the most dangerous and destructive social type that has ever appeared in the history of man," "cannot reconcile industrial civilisation with what that very civilisation is doing to him as a human being."

The fatal flaw in Ahab's misery is his inability to have any real relationship with the crew. To Ahab (a sort of pre-Hitler) the sailors are "manufactured men" whose permanent condition is sordidness, and who need lifting out of themselves by Ahab willing them to his purpose of capturing and killing Moby Dick, even though some or most of the men are dubious of his fanatic mission.

It was Melville's genius not only to perceive Ahab's very modern ruthlessness but also Ishmael's ambiguous character. James's agitational passion overflows with contempt for Ishmael who, in our own time, "exists in every city block." Ishmael, the classic neurotic, today does not go to sea. Instead, he joins the working-class or revolutionary movement. "But it isn't

that he likes workers," James notes. "It is that he hates authority and responsibility of any kind."

Ishmael is an intellectual Ahab, functioning from alienation and terror. "Thus (Ahab) the totalitarian personality devoid of human feeling and restraint, no longer the master, but the instrument of his purpose, embodies in action the theoretical conclusions of the disoriented intellectual."

Those who have experienced C. L. R. James's personality of work know they have to take his dogmatism along with his brilliant flashes of insight. They are part of the same great soul. Such is the visionary power and cogency of his argument that when he steps across the line from subtle intuition to hackneyed prejudice, a sympathetic reader may be compelled to go over the edge with him, much as Ahab's crew is hypnotised into their own self-destruction by their captain's single-mindedness.

James really despises a large part of today's intelligentsia. His remarkable, deeply felt discussion of Melville's Ahab is also an ex-eghast for old-fashioned egg-head bashing. James cannot bear the current intellectual "Freudian" preoccupations — "incestuous desire, father-complex, mother-fixation" — which are strictly an intellectual disease. In a wonderful metaphor, he lashes out: "The psychosocialist's couch is the favourite resting place of many Pierres, as the masthead was for Ishmael."

One reason why James lavishes such respect on Melville — regarding him as Shakespeare's equal — is that the nineteenth century American objectifies the problems of modern civilisation. "He does not go digging into his own feelings and weeping and wallowing about them in the modern manner." Go get 'em, C.L.R.!



Peter Redgrove

Gavin Ewart

## Sad, but beautiful

Martin Dodsworth reviews new poetry

Elegies, by Douglas Dunn (Faber, £4).  
Narcissus, by Arthur Boyd and Peter Redgrove (Secker, £2.95).  
The Man Named East, by Peter Redgrove (Routledge, £4.95).  
The Young People's Guide to East, by Gavin Ewart (Hutchinson, £3.95).  
Everything Must Go, by Jonathan Price (Secker, £5.95).  
A Quiet Gathering, by David Scott (Bloodaxe, £4.95).

DOUGLAS DUNN'S new book is dedicated to the memory of his wife, Lesley, who died four years ago of cancer; she was still in her thirties. Although his Elegies are inevitably painful readings, they are not the predominant sensation to which they give rise. You feel instead wonder at the richness of tone which the poet achieves:

Sad? Yes. But it was beautiful also.  
There was a softness in the world.  
Time went on.  
Walking his dog by the low walls  
and privet.  
Time went on.  
Time went on.  
Time went on.

The poems team with particular — the diagnosing doctor's wedding-ring, the mobile whose birds the poet set in motion for his wife, the song (rice and lemon) she ate on her last night — but they go beyond their own particularity into "anonymity."

The contrast with Tennyson, mourning Arthur Hallam, could not be stronger. Tennyson's great poems luxuriate in a grief they cannot diminish; Dunn, in defining his grief, directs it away from himself, to the old married life and its sharer, but also to the present — sad? yes, but beautiful also — which she has bequeathed him: "Such love that lingers on the fields of life!"

These elegies are not uniformly simple and direct, or uniformly successful. Two friends showed Lesley Dunn their pictures: "Dying, She thumbed down some, nodded at others" — the example gives a critic heart it is like unelaborated gestures, like that "thumbed down some," that I found most moving.

Dunn can manage a more sumptuous diction to great effect, as when he describes a painting by Gwen John: "I am touch and sense, brushed womanly into this eloquence," and there is much sensitivity in his use of Auden and Larkin, but Lesley Dunn's advice makes the poems that ring true and she rings true in them: "Write out of me, not out of what you read."

This outstanding book contrasts poignantly and pointedly with Peter Porter's signed limited edition, Narcissus, who fell in love with his own reflection, could never say, with Dunn, "We go beyond ourselves, beyond our deaths"; he inhabits a world of frightening self-enclosure, in which "these colours / are a playback of my eye"; he says of himself "I have a pol-

ished surface / in place of love." He is a monster, and he is ourselves, the poet seems to say.

This is an uncomfortable book, appropriately brilliant, oblique and evasive, and the attempt to exorcise the spirit of Narcissus ("for all of us, His memory is forgivable") does not quite have the necessary force: the book remains a nightmare. Arthur Boyd's illustrations are nasty and, unlike the poems, superficial.

Peter Redgrove reposes more confidently in the psyche. The Man Named East is very much what his readers have come to expect, a fountain-ford of archetypal fancy playing over the surface of things and elucidating a vibrant life within them: "the forest like a vast, moth-bitten, settling its wings on the hill," "the clouds the accumulated sails of the invisible wind-boats." Delightful confident metaphor is the point of these poems, which like to dabble with alchemy and magic thoughts of strange passages between this world and another.

How serious is it all? That is a question asked about Yeats, too. If in both poets there is a lot of nonsense, then it helps that both seem to know it too. It doesn't matter.

Alchemists: to turn something which appears worthless into a matter of virtue.

At his best, Redgrove's metaphor does indeed transform the everyday world.

And so to the latest instalment of Gavin Ewart, almost as good as new. Redgrove and Ewart are less inclined to hint an alchemical dignity. There are essentially throw-away poems, light verse on acceptable liberal commonplace — anti-Tatcher, anti-war, anti-sexual repression (and rather sexist in this last department). It's mostly ersatz: Bet-jeman, which is a pity, given that there are still a few poems that no one but Ewart could write and, for them, I suppose, you had better read The Young People's Guide to his Toes:

With each new book the old poet thinks:  
Will this be the last?  
Sadly, Everything Must Go is Jonathan Dunn's first book, and also his last: he died a week or so ago. The tally is slightly more than 30 poems of a very English kind, suspicious of emotion but not quite able to fend it off, hardly in love with life but cold-eyed toward death:

Put down the knife  
No need to cut your wrist and  
watch your life  
Edging along.

There is very little in this book that is not genuine. You could say the same of David Scott's A Quiet Gathering, but this is a far more convincing book — fragments of a life enjoyed, resolutely kept to scale in verse so free it almost flies away: rather nourishing, too.

## Another surprise

by Fred Halliday

SHAH OF SHAHS, by Ryszard Kapucinski (Quartet, £9.95).

KAPUCINSKI is an astute, sardonic but not wholly pessimistic observer of revolutions. Towards the end of this brilliant memoir of the fall of the Shah, he reveals that this was the twenty-seventh revolution he had followed. And he tells us that one of the smallest differences between coups and revolts on the one hand, and revolutions on the other, is that revolutions come as a surprise. They surprise the arrogant. They surprise the arrogant in power, whose theatre of oppression is so suddenly ended, and they surprise those who at once seize the confidence and ability to rise up.

Kapucinski cannot, however, leave the story there; for revolutions continue to surprise their participants by the disappointments, the harsh outbursts of rage and the ensuing intra-revolutionary fights that succeed the dramatic fall of the old regime. His story here ends with the impotence and despair of the secular and liberal opponents of the Shah, and of a volatile but ineffective Ebn-Sadr pitted against a calm, reserved Khomeini.

Kapucinski's account of the Iranian revolution inevitably invites comparison with his account of the Ethiopian revolution. In both there is the deliberate evocation of the atmosphere of decay, outburst and post-revolutionary chaos, and glimpses of the myths and turns of phrase of an old, wise, but bewildered past.

Yet this is to some extent a less satisfying book than The Emperor: the force of the latter lay in its account of life within the court, as the system crumbled. Here there is little of that unique inside observation; too many of the stories and anecdotes have been told before; and the Pahlavi dynasty, a perennis regime, has not the attraction of the tradition-entrusted Solomonic.

Kapucinski makes the point of stressing his sense of being an outsider in the harsh, chaotic, and often chaotic, hotel rooms, the evasive interlocutors obviously get to him. He tells in grisly detail of the crimes of Savak. He is there when the Islamic execution squads start their work.

He buys a little too much of the current fashion about the incoherently revolutionary character of Shism, but when we meet Gholam, the man who became the Shah's bodyguard, we are in a position to see the Shah and his family on the various occasions when this has been possible, then we are really in Iran. It is a country where sudden reversals of fate, and tall stories, abound.

THIRTEEN years on, Julian Symons has revised his indispensable account of the life and times of the crime story. It is a far more convincing book — fragments of a life enjoyed, resolutely kept to scale in verse so free it almost flies away: rather nourishing, too.

Symons is the modern crime novel's most articulate counsel for the defence. In a violent world, he argues, it can tell us something about the best way of living peacefully and, in the process, cross the borderline between entertainment and literature. M.C.

## Assart, firebote, purpresture

by Peter Vansittart

Forests of Britain, by Thomas Hinde (Gollancz, £10.95).

A ROTHSCHILD once remarked that no garden, however humble, should lack less than 2½ acres of rough wood — and this has not been strictly observed. The retreat of the tree, around BC350, in Britain, was certainly followed by rough woodland, sixty to seventy different trees, but since Neolithic times these have been continually maltreated by fire, axe, plough, grazing animals.

Not all felling was wasteful. By BC350 forests could be deliberately managed and much was preserved. The Saxon Andredeswald, centre of the "Weald" iron industry, was still 120 miles long. Nevertheless, with Celtic, Roman, Teutonic and Norman population increase, the strain on rough woodlands severely increased and, by the mid-thirteenth century,

these had virtually disappeared in England, replaced by more ordered plantations, parks, estates.

Kings valued forests, as much for food, fuel, building, revenues, as for sport, particularly after Henry II, though by the fourteenth century national taxation was outbidding forest rents. Trees were always vital in the economy, in the production of iron, glass, planned timber. This too was not axiomatic; ly destructive. Thomas Hinde suggests that charcoal kilns and blastfurnaces relied on planned conservation. Nevertheless, the last five centuries saw steady decline of the later forests, assisted by large-scale enclosure for grain, grazing, mines, ship-building and homes.

The Great Fire imposed a vast demand. Enclosures reduced Waltham Forest from 60,000 acres to 7,000 in nine years. The Agamemnon, a Trafalgar stalwart, needed 2,000 mature New Forest

oaks, with elm and beech for planks. The early nineteenth century absorbed 550,000 tons of oak annually. Lime produced musical instruments; ash, oaks; beech, furniture. Lloyd George maintained lack of timber was more perilous in the Great War than lack of food.

Hinde records that Elizabethan England had perhaps 60 forests. Some more like Felstead, had already gone, others were to become vestigial, yet it is gratifying to find so much still survives throughout Britain. He describes the genesis of each forest, its history, composition, productivity, management, its wild life, personalities, social tensions.

Conservationists, opposing agriculturalists, were castigated by the eighteenth century. Young as "unsexedly" the most perfect nuisance that ever blighted the improvement of a country." Very little is omitted, save, in

spite of a passage on Robin Hood, the associations of trees with folk-lore, magic, religion, language.

Splendidly readable, the book is crammed with suggestive facts and tales: bloody poaching affairs, mining monks' noblemen public-splited, litigations, thieving, the ubiquitous King John and his hunting lodges. Hinde describes the celebrated forests, Windsor, Sherwood, Deau, Strick, but also, perhaps more enticingly, the smaller, such as Ashridge, Gwydr, Margum. Twenty-five miles from St Paul's, Writtle appears a medieval, Dolaucothi has Roman gold workings.

Successive statutes and protests about forest plantations are recorded, the movements of deer, bird, tree, in prodigious research lightly poaching affairs, mining monks' noblemen public-splited, litigations, thieving, the ubiquitous King John and his hunting lodges. Hinde describes the celebrated forests, Windsor, Sherwood, Deau, Strick, but also, perhaps more enticingly, the smaller, such as Ashridge, Gwydr, Margum. Twenty-five miles from St Paul's, Writtle appears a medieval, Dolaucothi has Roman gold workings.

hold 12 varieties of bat, Snowdonian trees harbour more and rarer mammals than any English forests, including feral cats, wild goats, pine martens, red squirrels, which also expel the grey-declimated by disease. 218 species of spider reside in the Hay of Birklands, and about 1,000 of beetle, some unique.

Sherwood has had red deer since prehistoric times.

The Hereditary Warden of Savernake is 30th in direct line from Richard Esturmy, appointed by the Conqueror, whose alleged despoiling of countryfolk for the New Forest lacks substantial evidence. The often reviled Forestry Commission is sympathetically examined. There is a fine index, and useful glossary of forest terms. Assart, Pannage, Firebote, Purpresture, Savinmote and the like, in this unusual, pleasantly illustrated elan on British history: social, natural, biological.

## Fighting, fretting and striving

by David Pirie

Dorothy Wordsworth, by Robert Gittings & Jo Manton, (Oxford, £12.50). Letters of Dorothy Wordsworth, A selection, ed. Alan G. Hill, (Oxford, £9.95).

WHEN she was just six Dorothy Wordsworth had to cope not only with her mother's death but also with exile from the family home. Sent off to live with distant relatives, she did not get the chance of again sharing a home with brother William until she was twenty-two.

He was then just back from revolutionary Paris where he had probably met Mary Wollstonecraft. Certainly, when Memoirs of the Author... of the Rights of Woman was published, Dorothy immediately obtained a copy. But her latest biographers, Rob-

ert Gittings and Jo Manton, do not mention such contemporary feminism. For them, the adolescent Dorothy's interest in hair-styles, hats and high heels proves that she was "a thoroughly normal young woman." They see her as she deceives her uncle to meet her disreputable, left-wing brother as "entering upon her own Revolution. Characteristically, it would be domestic in scale, feminine, scrupulous to hurt no one."

Whatever is meant by "feminine" here the authors certainly do not mean to credit Dorothy with being sexual. "There is no sign that she ever aroused or experienced physical desire," they blandly remark, "nor that she ever felt this as a loss."

The incest theory (which the gossips of Gramercy were advancing from the outset)

can be dismissed, but Dorothy's feelings for Coleridge are harder to gauge. When one of his visits had just ended and Dorothy was in tears, William accused her of "nervous blubbering." But in her journal she insisted "It is not so. O! how many, many reasons have I."

Such uses of "I" in the Journals are rare. Far more often, her prose is content to be the impersonally observant eye noting the brilliant images which William will re-deploy in his verse. "All wishes of her own... merged in the wider purpose of ministering to him and... his poetic powers," writes Alan Hill, introducing his welcome selection of the letters.

But what of Dorothy's own poetic powers? She seems to have guessed that her creativity would become more visible through being diffused

into other people's work. In one of her poems what survives briefly as an autonomous "floating island" ends up "Buried beneath the glittering lake; / Yet the lost fragrance of her own words / Like some other ground."

Readers of the latest biography will have to be sharp-eyed to register the few, grudging references to Dorothy's verse which is said to be "not unskilled" and "to catch the atmosphere of the home."

But of course it was Dorothy herself who began the process by which her own writings were marginalised. Refusing to publish her "Narrative" about a local tragedy, she wrote, "I should detest the idea of setting myself up as an author. Authorship and audience were male preserves according to her brother's definition of a poet

Significantly perhaps, the dementia which made her last 20 years such a nightmare for her family finally released her from her inhibitions about her own verse. Mary reported in 1836 that the otherwise incoherent Dorothy "amuses herself by pouring out verses — as by inspiration."

Dorothy's is a grippingly strange tale, possibly best glimpsed through her own words. Alan Hill's intelligent varied selection ends movingly with the sixty-eight-year-old Dorothy's short letter to her niece. After listing the local deaths she continues: "and I have fought and fretted and striven — and am here beside the fire... the labour with its naked seed-pods shivers before my window and the pine-tree rock from their base."

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# Two new worlds

Tim Radford on Newton and Darwin

In the Presence of the Creator: Isaac Newton and His Times, by Gale E. Christianson (Collier Macmillan, £18.95). The Correspondence of Charles Darwin, Volume 1 1821-1835 (Cambridge, £30).

ISAAC NEWTON rearranged our understanding of the physical world, removed the hand of God from the running of it, and outlined the principles that landed Apollo 11 on the Moon. Charles Darwin nearly two centuries later relieved the Creator of the responsibility for personally fashioning a "discreet number of species and then him back too, as the mere that both men occupy a special place in the history of thought; no wonder the demotics keep writing books about them.

The latest study of Newton, by Professor Sir Isaac Newton, runs to more than 600 pages and follows by four years an 800-page work by Richard Westfall, a professor at Indiana University. In brief Westfall's study had an almost daunting authority about it, it also presumed familiarity with the seventeenth century.

Christianson is much more helpful about the times but has a less certain feel for the man, falling back once or twice on a kind of conjectural anthropomorphism. "Little did the youth imagine," he is straining for a glimpse of his new home.

The trouble with crediting Newton with the emotions of uncertainty of the rest of us is that he was not like the rest of us. As a Trinity student, he was, so to speak, rusticated by the Platonist in the year he invented the calculus and dreamed up the inverse square law, and then kept both himself and the secrets of the universe, in 1687, and didn't publish it for more than 20 years, and then only under pressure from others.

the offspring of silence and unbroken meditation" and then calls in a comparable context of Darwin's to link the two, but it is difficult to believe that they were talking the same language. For Newton, unbroken meditation meant that he could think and work without food or sleep for four or five days at a stretch.

Newton was not so much inextricably as uncommunicable; he left four million words of notes which remained unread for 250 years, but few would be equipped to read, and even fewer enjoy — today. The young Darwin, on the other hand, must have been an eager companion. On the evidence of the first volume of his correspondence — both to him, about him and from him, about the voyage to the close of the Beagle voyage — it is difficult to imagine him meditating, or even remaining silent, for more than half an hour.

In these letters he finds Cambridge a friend to find him more specimens of rare beetles near Barnmouth, and then goes to the sea from his family, thinking an evening of opera "the most glorious thing I have ever known." He is equally glib about tropical palm trees and learning Spanish.

By the end of volume one, there are indications of a man with a great purpose. But he remains as likeable as ever. After the voyage, one Wedgwood wrote to another of his "most interesting" letters, "his manners are uncommonly pleasant it is impossible not to be quite fond of him... we were particularly struck by his discovery of the day should go off well and by great good luck he got upon just those subjects that would suit her. I wouldn't have been great good luck at all."

By the end of this book, we know our Darwin. When Wallace, more than 20 years later, arrived at the same conclusions that Darwin was keeping to a small circle of friends, the matter of Charles Darwin was somewhat less than that of Wallace.

THE Fall of Kelvin Walker is an idea of what a picturesque novel might be like. In this regard it strikes me as a fair specimen of a not uncommon contemporary species: the book made in imitation of the best. The author seems to be both gutsy and rusty, choking his narrative with metaphoric vehemence, willfully confusing honesty and eccentricity, panting for effect after every exercise in elaborate virtuosity.

His aim is to be as into awe. Here, we are supposed to think it is a mountain. Actually Mr Alasdair Gray's stance, now that he has published these novels and a collection of short stories, begins to be more apparent than real. His book, like others of his kind, is not so much a mountain, more a heap of rubble.

As people collections, though, it can be enjoyed. Subtitled A Fable of the Sixties, it follows the absurdly named Kelvin Walker, a young Scotsman on the make in London "in a prosperous decade between two disastrous economic depressions."

Walker, who disembarks in London at Victoria Coach Station, with a burning determination not to have to return to Scotland by bus, is a young man of a certain place called Glisk, which manufactures fish-glue and sweaters and processes a lot of cheese. In no time at all he has engaged a girl in conversation in a Charing Cross Road cafe, imparted this necessary information regarding his provenance, and enquired if she has read Nietzsche. "The German thinker," she has not, but they go for a meal at the top of the Post Office Tower nevertheless, and he proposes marriage, which she refuses, and for some pretty funny reasons when he determines to impose his Nietzschean ambitions on the world in general.

Set up as it is to criticize a genuine and original writer from the highest standards, as he deserves, and even in the present text I think that Gray's achievement is to make us see the man in the Scottish character to permit one to hope that his next book will be less handicapped by vainglorious ambition.



E. L. Doctorow



Alasdair Gray



David Lodge

## Scotsman on the make

Robert Nye reviews the week's new fiction

The Fall of Kelvin Walker, by Alasdair Gray (Canongate, £7.95). Lives of the Poets, by E. L. Doctorow (Michael Joseph, £8.95).

OUR Calvin-haunted anti-religiosity which remains a matter of supreme indifference to his London contemporaries until he is confronted on television by his own father, a genuine Calvinist, who is on the make in him on camera. "A proper assistant is all you are fit for. When you have learned to walk, I shall before God you may try for something else, but not before."

Whereupon Walker experiences a moment of maternal, as it were, affection, and is ordered down into his room, and is ordained minister to a church in Glisk, then Glasgow, then Edinburgh. "He is not the official spokesman for all that is most restrictive in Scottish religious and social opinion."

Mr Gray is a talented writer, though he has been ill-served by a piece of hype from Anthony Burgess which would have the world believe that Gray is a Scottish writer since Walker "Scott". My own view is that The Fall of Kelvin Walker is a sad disappointment, coming as it does after the brilliant success of 1982 Janine, and I confess to entertaining a suspicion that this is a piece of early work which the author has revamped.

Set up as it is to criticize a genuine and original writer from the highest standards, as he deserves, and even in the present text I think that Gray's achievement is to make us see the man in the Scottish character to permit one to hope that his next book will be less handicapped by vainglorious ambition.

Out of the Shelter, by David Lodge (Secker & Warburg, £8.95). Sense and Sensuality, by Rosalind Brackenbury (Harvester Press, £2.95).

HE has prepared a new edition in a form closer to his original intent, and the book reads freshly and well, a precise depiction of a boy growing to adolescence in post-war Britain and then in Germany, where he joins his older sister, who has a secretarial job with the American Army. The book is certainly better than I can remember it to have been, and anyone's attention, especially, if they lived through the times in question.

With Sense and Sensuality we are back in the Sixties, in the company of Alice Linnell, a student at Cambridge torn between the performance of the work of the art but on the whole committed to her vocation as a poet. Rosalind Brackenbury succeeds in making some sense of the confusion of Alice and her predicaments, which in less caring hands could have been merely boring.

She is in a class on her own when it comes to transforming the conventional materials of the art-crafty novel into something interesting, puzzling, and fascinating. The story is a kind of protracted analysis of his own failures and the failure of his fellow writers, particularly in regard to sex.

The book is a very clever evocation of a whole society, or rather of the attitude of the successful to those on the fringes of their world who provide them with admiring glances. Doctorow has always been an interesting writer. I think he has excelled himself here, and written a wholly sympathetic study of human failure and what can lie on the other side of an honest appraisal of it. Curiously I was reminded most of Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby, which, in short, writes here with the authority of success.

David Lodge's Out of the Shelter, his fourth novel, has been out of print for over a decade. He has prepared a new edition in a form closer to his original intent, and the book reads freshly and well, a precise depiction of a boy growing to adolescence in post-war Britain and then in Germany, where he joins his older sister, who has a secretarial job with the American Army. The book is certainly better than I can remember it to have been, and anyone's attention, especially, if they lived through the times in question.

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## Singer in love

Ronald Hayman on an innocent young man

Love and Exile, by Isaac Bashevis Singer (Cape, £10.95).

SHY and shabby, with milky skin, bright blue eyes and fiery red hair, which is already thinning, he speaks broken Polish, his native language being Yiddish. He believes in demons and evil spirits, reads occult literature voraciously and ponders every day on the possibility of suicide. Terrified by the prospect of conscription, he starts himself for months to fall the medical.

Emigrating to America, he feels like a naked soul which has departed from one body to wait for another. On the ship he has neither the courage nor the vocabulary in French or German to tell stewards or waiters what he needs. Gaitche and accident-prone he is liable to put the wrong end of a cigarette into his mouth or lose his cabin and forget the number.

This is the young Isaac Bashevis Singer, he portrays himself in an extraordinary memoir, Love and Exile. The emphasis on confusion and frustration, searching for clear from the lies he gives the three parts: A Little Boy in Search of God, A Young Man in Search of Love and Lost in America. Except for the 22-page introduction, which is new, all the material in this book appeared between 1975 and 1981, collected in one volume.

Unlike his elder brother, Israel Joshua, Isaac Bashevis never stopped believing in God, but he never stopped protesting, waging a private war. Israel Joshua is arguably the better novelist, but for the reader it is easier to enter into an intimate relationship with this stubborn, vulnerable, compassionate, articulate, ridiculous man, who soon lost his virginity but never his innocence.

forms a fascinating if incomplete, account of his first 30 years, as well as throwing much useful light on his novels and stories.

As in the fiction, banal conversations are sometimes reported in gratingly tedious detail.

"That's no proof that there is no soul," I said. "No, but neither is there proof that there is a soul."

In spite of this the narrative is attractive in a way that seems relevant to the attractiveness of this unattractive young man. What is it that attracts the reader to so many good-looking women — Genia, Lena, Stefa, Nesha, Zosia? His big ears were obviously the ears of a good listener; his intensely compassionate sensitivity must have been visible in the bright blue eyes. He never forgot the scream of a mouse he once heard when a cat got hold of it. Why did God allow innocent creatures to suffer so much?

The final section is brilliantly and judiciously chosen: much of it will at once come into use in "interfaith" gatherings. At first I feared the whole book might be too bland. Hell gets but two passing mentions: Satan only appears as Morn (Buddhist scriptures, and neither are in the index). But it's all right: Judgment is there. We have the superb prayer of the Bishop of Iran on the murder of the students in Tehran. "They killed him in the prime of his youth"; but, "through their crime we now follow their footsteps... in the way of sacrifice and self-sacrifice... stand before Thee on the day of judgment. Remember the fruit of the Spirit by which they have enriched our lives, and forgive."

African schoolgirl praying "O thou great Chief, light a candle in my heart, that I may see what is therein and sweep the rubbish from my dwelling place; loveliest of all, this concerning the dead: 'We give back to you, O God, those whom you gave to us. You did not lose them when you gave them to us, and we do not lose them by their return to you.' (William Shakespeare)"

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There are some good "Tide" prayers from Mechit, the Dead Sea Scrolls, Anne Bradstreet, Thomas Aquinas, and God to "make me delicate to interpret"; as

Bishop Appleton and his able team have produced a book that contains a rich variety of prayers from all Christian traditions, and also (the final section) from other traditions — Jewish, Hindu, Buddhist, Iranian, Shinto, Classic Greek and Latin, "Primal" (e.g. African and American), and even Babel. The arrangement is comprehensive and the references — index to subject, title, etc — make it easy for use, private and public.

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Martin Jarrett-Kerr

## A quickness kiss'd

The Oxford Book of Prayer. General editor: George Appleton

BOOK OF PRAYER — not just "of Prayers". For the activity of praying is "like life for Thomas Vaughan, a quickness kiss'd by God."

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## Bajan Sunshine a blinkered marvel

### DRACING

Richard Baerlein

National Hunt racing was seen at its very best at Ascot yesterday only four days after the great events at Liverpool. In fact one of the best performances of the day came from a horse which had won at Liverpool on Saturday — Bajan Sunshine who beat the 1983 champion hurdler Gaye Brief.

Bajan Sunshine, the 1983 Cesarewitch winner, wore blinkers for the first time at Liverpool and he sported them again yesterday, when he gave a superb exhibition of hurdling.

He was up with the pace

throughout — in the Keith McCourt, came back in great style to justify his early promise. Very Promising and Boreen Prince could not live with him on this occasion and the reversal of Cheltenham form was even more spectacular than in the case of Bajan Sunshine and Crispin Embury in the following event.

After two early victories, Towney Stone actually had them all beaten at the entrance to the straight. John Francome was lying second on the fence, but he failed to confirm those hopes and his seventh at Cheltenham in the race won by Boreen Prince. Very Promising third, was his third failure in succession.

In yesterday's Golden Eagle Novice Chase, worth over £10,000 to the winner, Towney Stone, ridden by Graham second. The six-year-old

Townley Stone on this form has a great future. Her short price in the Hen Harrier Novice Hurdle, but it was not until between the last two flights that she was able to get on terms with Ten Of Spades and Tickle Boo.

After that it was easy going and she won by several lengths, but she certainly needs a half mile over hurdles these days and should win some good staying races on the flat this coming season for Toby Balding.

He was narrowly beaten by Andros Lad in the Field Marshal Stakes at rain-soaked Haydock Park yesterday, but the veteran 1984 horse of the year after good scores by 10 lengths in an 11-runner novice.

Turkana, representing Stan Mellor, has some quite useful form, but Irish Lord appears to be back in the company which he has been to beat in his first two outings.

Richard Dunwoody rides the course and distance winner Steamy in the Old Wolverhampton Handicap.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS: NEWCASTLE (4.00) ANDRIAN MAJOR (2.50); NABEEL (2.50); VELESO (Ludlow, 2.0).

hampton Book Club: Novice Hurdle and his mount looks well handicapped, but I think it is about time Indian Major, fifth above Steamy in the handicap, opened his winning account over hurdles. He ran fourth to Winter Measure at Wincanton last time out and although that was his fifth race of the season he did win a National Hunt flat race two years ago when trained by Mercy Rimell. It is not very encouraging, however, that Mrs Rimell allowed him to leave her stable for only 3,400 guineas.

Veleso, a winner of his last two races, receives 12th from Castle Warden, winner of five of his six races, and the weight concession should enable him to win the H. R. Atwood Memorial Handicap Chase.

The Grand National winning jockey Hywel Davies has a fine opportunity on Pariah Rigger in the Bute Novice Handicap Chase to score another victory for Tim Forster, while the best bet at Southwell is the mount of Simon Sherwood in the James Seely Memorial Hunters' Chase.

## Castle Warden looks best

Castle Warden (3.0) has won five of his six latest races and looks set to win again by defeating a 5lb penalty in this afternoon's H.R. Atwood Memorial Chase at Ludlow. The going is still on the soft side of good, which is ideal for this progressive eight-year-old, who should find most danger coming from Tim Forster-trained course-and-distance winner Co-Member.

Another worthwhile wager could be Postzyne (2.15) in the opening event at Southwell. The 10-year-old showed his liking for the course with a 25 lengths win here in November and does not look harshly treated with 10st 5lb.

DAVID HADERT

## LUDLOW

4.00 NORTH HURDLE. GOING: Good to soft.

2 00 WESTON SELLING HURDLE: 2m 5f (14 runners).  
1 32000 CLEVER ANGLE (D) R. Forster 5-12-9 J. Duggan (4)  
2 33000 NO FLUX (D) P. Forster 5-12-9 J. Duggan (4)  
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David Lacey—Tottenham Hotspur 1, Everton 2

# Everton's giant step to title

## SOCCER

Two defensive errors cost Tottenham Hotspur two goals in their crucial confrontation with Everton at White Hart Lane last night and the League leaders to respond in kind. A misplaced clearance by Miller enabled Gray to give Everton an early lead, and just past the hour Steven took the ball off Bowen, the young Spurs left-back, before drawing Clancy and taping his shot into an empty net.

As summit meetings go the game offered the prospect of a tightly contested encounter swaying back and forth across the present high plateau in the First Division. An early goal was needed if the occasion was not to run the risk of falling a little flat. In fact one did arrive on cue although from the point of view of Spurs supporters it was clear that they could have done without.

Tottenham had to find the flair and imagination to break down Everton's organisation, but they were also looking to the less sophisticated drive of Robert Gray after a one match ban to carry the play forcibly and consistently into their opponents' half. This had been the quality most lacking at the weekend as Aston Villa's 2-0 win at White Hart Lane had left Spurs championship aspirations looking rather wan.

But last night's occasion was as pastiche of the weekend affair had been pallid. The large crowd sensed the importance of the result and their feeling of urgency was always ready to be transmitted to the team.

It soon became apparent that with Sheedy, restored to the side following injury, and Steven, Everton had the means to outflank and out-



ROBERTS: Struck late goal to give Spurs hope

pace the Spurs defence once they had enveloped them in a midfield. After only five minutes a corner from Sheedy was nodded on by Van den Hauwe, and it needed a twisting save by Clancy to halt Steven's awkwardly angled header.

In the 10th minute Everton took the lead and the goal had little to do with tactics or patterns of play, although the strong swirling wind might have played a part.

This at least would be the charitable view so far as

Miller was concerned. The Tottenham defence met a long punt from Southall with an attempted headed clearance which turned out to be a perfectly laid off ball square to Gray who scored resoundingly with a right footed shot from the edge of the penalty area.

Hodde and Ardiles set out to repair the damage but now Everton's tight covering and break tackling started to disrupt Tottenham's rhythm almost before it found a beat. Reid fouled Hodde twice and Mountfield was cautioned for yet another



GRAY: Gave Everton best possible start

crude tackle on the Spurs player.

With Everton settling into their familiar pattern of containment and counter-attack, filling their own half with bodies but always ready to break out and get men forward quickly, Spurs knew that it would take the utmost accuracy and innovation on their part to draw level.

Through Thomas on the right, but Falco was only able to meet Galvin's cross from the other wing with a weak header, and after

neat dummy, had given Hoddle a clear sight of goal he wasted the Chance with a shot past the far post. Spurs continued to have a lot of possession and won themselves frequent territorial advantage but this meant little unless they could produce final passes of real penetration.

Roberts raised Spurs hopes with a powerful drive after 74 minutes.

Tottenham: Clancy; Thomas, Bowen, Roberts, Miller, Perrett, Ardiles, Falco, Galvin, Hoddle, Gray.

Everton: Clancy; Sheedy, Gray, Reid, Mountfield, Smith, Sheedy, Gray, Mountfield, Smith, Sheedy, Gray, Mountfield, Smith.

Referee: D. Little (Hants).

Patrick Barclay—Man Utd 2, Leicester 1

## Stapleton the saviour again

Frank Stapleton, whose header gave Manchester United victory at Anfield on Saturday, scored another winner six minutes from the end at Old Trafford last night to keep his side in touch with the championship leaders. Fourteen minutes after Robert Gray equalised, the Leicester goalkeeper Andrews played a free-kick towards Williams on the edge of the area and, seizing his chance, Stapleton slipped in and rounded the keeper before rolling the ball home.

Leicester looked the part, having at last jettisoned the all-green strip they have over-used on away grounds during the last two seasons as part of an agreement with Ind Coope, their sponsors.

Sad to say, Leicester's appearance in the traditional blue was not the result of an outbreak of aesthetic valour. The fact is that the players who had never won a match in green, finally rebelled about it on superstitious grounds after Saturday's defeat at West Bromwich. The brewery have agreed to swap the strip and presumably will now go back to designing beer cans, which is their proper place.

Blue was certainly lucky for Leicester midway through the first half, when Robert Perrett, one of the misses of the season, Hughes, brightly breaking wide to collect a pass from Stapleton as United moved out of defence, found the overlapping Gidman whose low cross spreaded Leicester and left England's captain with an open goal from three yards. Yet somehow his weaker right foot contrived to put the ball wide.

Leicester had already been under heavy pressure. Andrews saving from Gidman, Whiteside and Strachan, who had been

passed off after doubts over a knee. The young goalkeeper also did well to touch over a fierce drive from Stapleton, continuing a series of fruitless corners that the Stretford End surveyed with impatience.

When Leicester went into attack, Hogg and McGrath presented the formidable barrier that had frustrated Liverpool on Sunday. With Alan Smith finding difficulty in shaking off the effects of a tackle by Whiteside, who once again displayed a mixture of intelligence and raw aggression, Bailey's only task in 38 minutes was to clutch, comfortably, a header from Lineker. But then the new England striker gave a sharp reminder of his hunger for goals, and United were behind.

The service came from Baines, who played a clever through-ball, and although Lineker was closely marked by Hogg, he shrugged off the young defender to win the chase and shot past the adroit keeper. Bailey from 10 yards from the 24th club goal of the season. It needed the best of Andrews' saves, however — a tip-over from Stapleton that required startling reflexes — to keep Leicester ahead at the interval.

Lineker, sent clear by a superbly curled pass from Wilson, should have put Leicester further ahead early in the second half but he failed to make proper contact and his shot trundled weakly into Bailey's arms. At the other end, Whiteside and Stapleton both went close with half-chances.

Whiteside, who had already been under heavy pressure, Andrews saving from Gidman, Whiteside and Strachan, who had been

## Say it ain't so 'Joe'

Cardiff City folk hero Phil Dwyer — "Joe" — to his team-mates — has left the club after 16 years. Grahame Lloyd laments his departure.

FANS AND team-mates called him "Joe". God knows how many times they picked themselves up after another exasperating challenge. Now, 16 years and 571 matches on, Phil Dwyer has left Cardiff City after the end, when it came, was short but not so sweet.

One minute he was explaining Cardiff, the next he was told that he was surplus to requirements and had signed for Fourth Division strugglers Rochdale, and exit for the man who almost gave his life in the service of the club, having needed the kiss of life after a blow to the head in a match at Gillingham 10 years ago.

For Ninian Park regulars, the almost annual fight against relegation without the 31-year-old Dwyer is unthinkable. Born half-a-mile from the ground, this immensely popular defender was content to finish his playing days with Cardiff before moving into coaching.

Last summer Dwyer rejected a two-year contract on more money at Plymouth in favour of a year's contract with City. "I stayed here because there was a strong possibility of a coaching job when I retired," he says. "I feel a little bitter."

As this hasn't materialised, Dwyer was dubbed "Joe" by team-mates when he joined Cardiff because of his resemblance to Joe Royle, the former England striker. The name stuck and after making his debut in 1972, Dwyer broke every club league record. Through his wholehearted, robust style, he became a favourite with a notoriously spiteful crowd.

Two Third Division runners-up medals and 10 Welsh caps — half of them as a stop-gap striker — were his less-than-just rewards. "It was tremendous when I broke into the Welsh team with a goal in my debut in Iran," Dwyer recalls.

After his month at Rochdale, Dwyer hopes to join a club nearer home. He is even prepared to play for a non-League side and take a job outside the game.

Martin Searby—Sunderland 0, Liverpool 3

## Rush pounces on defensive blunders

Liverpool produced a memorable display of attacking football on Wednesday, a performance that may well not be forgotten by desperate Sunderland as they slide nearer the Second Division. Ian Rush hit two first-half goals and Wark scored the third.

Through Mills in controversial circumstances The Roker pitch was deemed playable by local referee George Tyson but Mr Mills decided otherwise after 45 minutes and his opinion was apparently very much in the minority.

Yesterday's gate achieved some redress with half-price admission, money well spent in view of the opposition if not in respect of Sunderland's home record, only a single score.

Compensation in the Milk Cup but last night's side showed four changes from the team which failed to spark against Norwich, due to flu and injuries.

Immediately from the back, of Burnley, slacked away the ball to Nichol on the edge of the penalty area and escaped the consequences. But when Chalmers made a similar clumsy error Rush pounced on it and hammered the ball past Turner after only 52 seconds.

Sunderland retaliated with fast two touch raids down the left wing but the speed of the Liverpool front runner, a constant threat to the square defence and Wark's diagonal

run behind it almost brought a second with his angled drive beating Turner and squaring the ball for the second goal. A further defensive error, this time by Pickering, again gave Rush the ball and his incisive pass set up Whelan for a drive which Turner saved.

But such prodigality could not go unpunished and a half headed clearance paved the way for Dalgligh to pop the ball over the defence to the unmarked Rush who registered his 20th goal of the season with a clinical cross shot after 25 minutes.

Walker struck the chord to stimulate the Roker roar with a powerful cross shot that was narrowly wide and Wallace, set up by teenage debutant Moore, drove over to illustrate Sunderland had plenty of fight. But the European champions were in a distinctly higher class and always looked like running up a cricket score.

Stapleton, who lost 18 months from his career during which time he fought and overcame cancer, has been in control of six international matches and two other cup finals. The reserve referee is Stan Wall of Leigh, who is in his last season. If the final is drawn the replay will be at Elland Road, Leeds, on a date to be fixed.

St Helens are to tour New Zealand this summer. They will take a party of 23.

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David Frost

# Morgan made tour manager

## RUGBY UNION

Derek Morgan, the current chairman of selectors, will be manager of England's seven-match tour of New Zealand, starting next month, and he will have two coaches with him, Martin Green, of Moseley, the Midlands, and England Under-23, and Brian Ashton, of the England Colts.

Morgan managed the England team in Romania in 1978 and the England team in Argentina in 1981. He was also team manager of England in South Africa last year.

Green and Ashton are newcomers as far as the senior England side is concerned. They have been called upon because the current England coach, Richard Greenwood, is not available for New Zealand.

Green coached the Midlands to their victory over the All Blacks at Leicester last season, and he will be in overall charge of the coaching in New Zealand. He will concentrate on the forwards while Ashton,

a former Orrell, Fylde, and Lancashire scrum-half, will look after the backs. Neither Green nor Ashton has represented England as a player. Green captained Cambridge University in 1967 from loose forward, and Ashton went on England's tour of Australia in 1975 but had to return home early because his wife had a miscarriage.

Green was to have coached the England Under-23 side in Spain last year but could not get leave of absence from his teaching job. Ashton, a PE teacher, has attended England squad sessions this season to help Greenwood with the coaching of the backs.

It is unusual for a touring side to take two coaches, but the Wallabies in Britain earlier this season had Alec Evans as assistant to Alan Jones.

The England team will also be accompanied by a physiotherapist, Alan Bell from West Hartlepool. The England party will be announced on April 11 and fly out of Gatwick on May 12, returning four weeks later. Two Tests against the All Blacks are to be played, at Christchurch on June 1 and at Wellington on June 5.



NEW ZEALAND BOUND... Derek Morgan (left) and Martin Green

## Lange 'No' to SA visas

New Zealand will not issue visas to the South African Springboks because it "will not play sport with apartheid," Prime Minister David Lange said in Nairobi yesterday.

"But despite his government's abhorrence of South Africa's racial-separation laws, New Zealand could not order its rugby union to call off a proposed tour of South Africa later this year, Lange said.

In a joint communique issued yesterday, New Zealand and Kenya appealed to the world community to "make a concerted effort to force South Africa to abolish the apartheid system."

Last week the New Zealand Rugby Union postponed until April 17 a decision on whether to go ahead with the tour. Lange denied this move was taken to spare him embarrassment during talks with African leaders. He said the Rugby Union, on the contrary, wanted to embarrass him because of his known opposition to apartheid.

"Our sports policy causes the most vigorous, vehement squabbling in South Africa you can possibly imagine. It gets to the heart of their exalted, elitist, white, supremacist existence," he said.

## Baa-Baas lead the way west

EASTER has always been a time for clubs to go on tour and, as ever, the Barbarians lead the way by taking a party largely composed of internationalists to play Penarth tomorrow, Cardiff on Saturday, and Swansea on Monday.

The number of clubs visiting Devon and Cornwall seems to have declined in recent years, no doubt because of the cost, but Wapsley this year play at Cumbria tomorrow, Poole on Saturday, and Redruth on Monday. Their trip will be more than welcomed in the Duchy, because nowadays few London clubs can afford to travel so far, and Cornish clubs cannot raise the cash to travel upcountry.

London Welsh traditionally travel at Easter to the land of their fathers. Preparing themselves for the final of the John Player Cup, they are due at Aberavon on Saturday and Newport on Monday. They will be joined in South Wales by, among others, Moseley, and Northampton.

London will be almost deserted by their own big clubs, but two clubs from the North, Broughton Park and West Hartlepool, will be in town. Park play Saracens tomorrow and Metropolitan Police on Saturday, while West Hartlepool are at Blackheath tomorrow and then travel to play Bath on Monday.

Under-21 rugby comes into its own on Saturday and Sunday when the fourth annual Guinness 15-a-side festival takes place on the grounds of London Irish at Sunbury. Teams have entered from Ireland and Scotland as well as from different parts of England.

Easter is also a time for schools' international, and the England 18-Group Schools, whose only previous match this season was against the New Zealanders at Twickenham, open their regular campaign by playing French Schools at Torquay next Tuesday afternoon. They then meet Scotland Schools at Fylde on Saturday week.

The Colts county final, between Lancashire and Devon, takes place at Fylde this Saturday, and Services rugby reaches its climax on Saturday with the match between the Navy and the RAF at Twickenham. The seven seasons also gets underway this weekend in Scotland with the holding of the Gala tournament.

David Frost



COACH PARTY: Dan Topolski (left) and Neil Campbell, preparing for the finishing spurt.

Christopher Dodd

## Cambridge scent victory

### ROWING

IT HAS been clear for some time that the crews for Saturday's race (2.45) are both good and evenly matched. But what of the coaching teams? Winning sequences in the Boat Race tend to tell the winning side into the security of a well-proven system, while driving the losers to ever-more panic and rethinking until they come first again.

Cambridge, under the guidance of Dan Topolski, are on that cliff edge right now, and Cambridge have continued during the last three years and crowned it with an act of showmanship which hitherto would have looked like a Topolskism. They imported Canada's top coach, Neil Campbell, now sharing the finishing push with their chief coach, Alan Inns.

To Inns' unshakable knowledge of steering on the Tideway and years of right-arming for notable British coaches, Campbell brings three heady ingredients. His eight won the Olympic title; he is master of the monocoyle; and before the after-eight twinkle of his bright blue eyes is a coach's cutting edge as clear and sharp as a diamond.

If we see a superbly fluent Light Blue crew on Saturday, though, it would be a mistake to put it all down to Campbell. The feeling that something was happening in the Fens came to the Cambridge crew before Campbell's first stint of coaching.

It was detectable in the boat, who this season has smoked his cheroots because he is relaxed, not because he is trying to relax and pre-

pare for Saturday's last test before Saturday's Boat Race. It was a pyrrhic victory against Vesta. After 14 minutes of a four-minute piece from Harrods the crews clashed when Henrietta Shaw took Vesta's water. Cambridge went off at 39 and dropped their rate to 34, going clear in 45 seconds. Vesta stopped after two minutes, but after the restart Cambridge took 14 lengths in a fraction over two minutes.

vent his tactician showing. It was discernible, though admitted cautiously, to the other coaches, Mark Bathurst and Dick Lester, and to Donald Leggett, who moved the international John Pritchard to the stroke seat, with Inns' approval. The move came after the feeling. It was felt that Pritchard set the stroke from

the six seat, as he might as well set it from the stroke seat. It could turn out to be the fulcrum on which this Boat Race purchases.

Oxford had a job on their hands when they arrived at Putney. The essence of Mike Spracklen, the freshness of the Nottingham coach, Mark Lees, who joined the coaching team for the first time, the course in rough stuff under Steve Royle produced plenty of power and fitness but few rounded corners or fights of speed.

That is what Topolski has been working on, with mixed results. All the Oxford coaches coached at the Olympics, Spracklen matching Campbell in producing a gold medal for the British Four. Their individual and collective talents are immense, their baton-changing smooth, but they and their crew can certainly feel hot breath.

This attitude of competitiveness before the great day is one leaf that Cambridge are increasingly taking out of Topolski's book. The coaching teams — and teams they are because all Boat Race coaching is amateur and therefore done in coaches' spare time from October to April — are very different, but they are looking about as evenly matched as the crews. This time round, Cambridge fair may equal Oxford experience.

David Irvine in Monte Carlo

## US look to an improved Arias

### TENNIS

In 1983, when Jimmy Arias became the youngest player to win the Italian title since Bjorn Borg, it seemed that the Americans had at last produced a clay court player of world class.

But yesterday the 20-year-old looked vulnerable and tentative as he lost 7-6, 6-4 to West Germany's Michael Westphal in the Monte Carlo Open.

In August the US take on the West Germans in Hamburg, Westphal's home town, for a place in the Davis Cup semi-final. With John McEnroe still in dispute with his Association over the signing of a declaration to observe a strict code of conduct, Arias should be the main candidate to lead the American challenge.

Yesterday's defeat, however, was his fifth in nine matches this year and his lack of confidence was painfully evident. Not that he admitted playing badly. I beat Westphal in the Olympics when I was playing much worse than I am now, he said. "But I'd never seen him volley before. Today, no matter what, he was able to hit winners."

Arias' next appearance in Europe marks his return to Rome, when he went out last May to Claudio Panatta, after leading 5-3, in the final set. He needs a good performance there and in Paris to convince the Americans that his rehabilitation has begun.

"I'm happier with form now," he said. My forehead is back to normal and it is a remarkable achievement.

only a matter of time before things start to go my way."

Considering the only way Arias has been going recently is down — from fifth in the world rankings to 25th — it is a claim Arthur Ashe, the US captain, must hope will be realised.

Even if the Americans win in Hamburg, they are likely to be away on clay again against the Czechs in the semi-finals. Westphal's colleague, 17-year-old Boris Becker, showed little or no spark in his match with Jose Luis Clerc and lost 6-4, 6-3. Later he revealed that he felt sick and had been running a temperature. On a day that offered a tempting foretaste of high summer, where the great clay-court battles will be fought, Guillermo Vilas, the forgotten man of world tennis, kept the defending champion Henrik Sundstrom on court for three hours before going out 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Vilas led in both the second and third sets but in the end lost through lack of stamina. Sundstrom now plays Westphal for a place in Saturday's semi-final.

Despite having little time to acclimatise after winning on cement at Fort Myers on Sunday, top seed Ivan Lendl survived a testing work-out to beat an American qualifier, Lawson Duncan, by 6-4, 6-4.

Next week Lendl goes back indoors for the WCT finals in Dallas and made little attempt to hide his irritation at having to return to Europe for another tournament. Should he complete the season it would be a remarkable achievement.

Richard Eaton in Gothenburg

## Bellinger's problems

### TABLE TENNIS

Lisa Bellinger, England's world championships star of the last few days, will today find herself scratching around with the rabbits and tomorrow wondering what further tricks the future has to play on her.

Bellinger beat five European ranked players in her nine wins out of 14 matches but now has the comedown of being required to play three qualifying rounds if she is to make this far more difficult.

That is because her recent improvement, which included becoming national champion at the age of 18 last month, mostly came after the World Championships in Tokyo, at which point she was considered only to be England's fourth best player.

Further difficulties may be in store because tomorrow sees the International Federation congress meet to discuss, amongst other proposals, whether rubbers on each side of a bat should be identical, thus making illegal the combination bat that has been Bellinger's stock in trade for Europe's No 14.

several years and from which so many leading English players have profited.

But then Bellinger has learned to count no chickens. Two years ago in Tokyo she saw the ITTF bring in the two colour rule condemning all combination bat players to a difficult adjustment period, and some to extinction. Tomorrow the voting may be close.

All this may further hamper England's other combination bat player, Carl Prean, winner of 15 out of 19 in Tokyo, subsequently dropped by England and now regenerated with 12 wins out of 20.

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GOLF

## Putting cash back

The Golf Foundation is to lose the backing of Aer Lingus for the National Schools team championship which has been held since 1972. "This year's International Aer Lingus Schools Championship in May will be the last under the Aer Lingus sponsorship," said Lesley Atwood, Director of the Foundation yesterday. "We aim to take it on ourselves."

Because of this additional expense for the Foundation, Miss Atwood was delighted by news of more than £5,000 in prize money for the British Airways National Club team Championship.

The Golf Foundation could also receive more than £26,000 from the Golf World Mentzerdorff Kummel National Putting Championship, which was announced yesterday. Open to amateurs, professionals, men women or juniors the tournament grand final will be at The Belfry on July 13.

David Davies reports from North Carolina

## Tax threat to US tour

The US Government is about to bring in a regulation that will effectively prevent European professionals from playing full time on the American golf tour. Starting in 1988, they are to limit the number of days a golf professional can spend in America to 120, which works out at 17 tournaments per year.

As the full tour consists of 45 events, this is a drastic limitation and will, according to Ken Brown, mean that if he is not actually impossible for him. It will also affect the European Number One, Bernhard Langer who, like Brown, has declared his intention of playing most of his golf in the US. To a slightly lesser extent, Nick Faldo and Sandy Lyle will also be affected.

The US authorities are proposing to tax players on their worldwide income if they stay in America for longer than the new limit and, as Brown says, "If I'm taxed in the US and Britain, there'll be nothing left. This could be a very big problem."

There would be a further factor, adding pressure to the Europeans. They have to make approximately \$50,000 per year to retain their tour cards, so that in only 17 tournaments represents a very high striking rate indeed.

Faldo foresees more problems. "If you want to take a week off, you would not be able to do it in America. I suppose if you were in the north you could slip across to Canada or in the south down to Mexico, although it might be better to try and pick up a few exhibition matches."

Brown, Faldo and Lyle were practising for the Greater Charlotte Open in North Carolina. Brown had an excellent week in the tournament players' Championship without quite getting the results his confidence has improved and he was prepared to predict victory here this week if he could match his putting with his play through the green.

Both Faldo and Lyle missed the cut in Jacksonville and Lyle is now trying out his sixth driver of the year. He had an old favourite brought out to him last week, but it did not deliver the required length. Lyle admits that what he needs most is a little confidence, particularly on the greens and this week could help. The course is long, comparatively open with greens a little slower than in recent weeks.

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## Pitcher of perfection takes aim



### AMERICAN DIARY

W. J. Weatherby

THE START OF the baseball season is just as evocative for Americans as the beginning of the cricket season is for the English. I, a lover of both sports, in fact, share many of the same memories. The sound of bat and ball making contact on which ever side of the Atlantic, conjures up the magic of past summers. This year the warm weather has begun prematurely in the United States, so the official start of baseball on Monday seems almost overdue.

the great captain of the New York Knicks whose injured right knee has retired him until next season. It is refreshing to worry instead about the right arm of Godden's right arm. At 20, Godden has proved himself a phenomenal pitcher for the New York Mets—he is baseball's equivalent of a potentially great fast bowler.

Much of the interest of the new baseball season will depend on whether Godden's powerful right arm will stand up to the pressure of a long summer. History shows that of three other great pitchers who began as rookies at his age, two developed serious arm trouble and retired early. One was gone by the age of 26, the other lasted until 29. But Godden fans take comfort from the case of Bob Feller, who joined the Cleveland Indians in 1936 when he was a mere 17-year-old schoolboy and went on to pitch until he was 37.

The Mets' manager is taking no chances, however, and he has announced that Godden's right arm will regularly have four days' rest this season instead of the usual three.

DRUGS HAVE affected the careers of several leading

American boxers, even upsetting some recent world title fights. One of boxing's most honest addicts is Tyrrell Biggs, the Olympic heavyweight champion, who has explained that cocaine and alcohol were to blame for his disappointing pro start last year.

After being booed during his last fight at Madison Square Garden, the 6ft 5in 220 pounder from Philadelphia disappeared into a California rehabilitation centre. He is now said to be free of his addictions and is returning to the ring on April 20. This comeback fight should show whether his addiction was really responsible for his loss. Ineffective performance as a pro.

COCAINE WAS ALSO behind the basketball scandal involving members of the Tulane University team in New Orleans. Cocaine was allegedly used to bribe several players who were apparently persuaded to change the outcome of recent games by deliberate mistakes.

The dividing line between pro and amateur in American sports is often invisible, but never more so than where professional gamblers are concerned. To try to prevent such bribery, many bas-

ketball coaches are limiting access to their players and are holding thorough inquiries into games with too many missed shots and failed passes.

The Tulane scandal, however, was overshadowed this week by Patrick Ewing's last game in college basketball. Although not on the winning side for once because he was cleverly boxed in by a specially trained group of opponents, the outstanding player of the year scored a respectable 14 points for Georgetown as they were unexpectedly beaten 66-64 by Villanova in the National Collegiate Athletic Association Championships.

Ewing, who has dominated college basketball as a centre for four years, came off at the end of the match looking slightly bewildered that he wasn't ending with yet another match-winning performance. He told the huge crowd: "We may not have won the ball game, but I think we're still number one." That certainly applies to Ewing himself, because many basketball experts predict that once he joins the pro ranks — and every team in the country yearns for him — he will become basketball's most influential player of this generation.

SKIING

## John Samuel Klammer's TV eye

QED ON BBC1 last night was an interesting if necessarily abbreviated inquiry into the science (technology and athleticism) that goes into downhill ski racing.

Wind tunnels, electronic testing apparatus, base wax chemistry, snow structure, racer suit materials were all explored with the enthusiasm of a physics teacher researching for a class of bright pupils.

At the heart of it, though, was a human being and he dominated the 50 minutes if not to the exclusion of its subject matter then to its advantage as a tale of major effort and ultimate failure.

Franz Klammer was the Scott of this particular expedition. The producer, Sophy Robinson, chose him because of his wide appeal. "So many have heard of him," he said. "I've heard of him."

We saw the 31-year-old Klammer entering a new season on the glaciers of Hintertux, that powerful body wired for the stresses of 80 mph downhill. Could it survive one more season? Was it capable of one more world title?

As coach Koni Ruppbrechter walkie-talked bad news of snow conditions for the season's first downhill Klammer's face down below was a picture. "Danke... Thank you for nothing. You imagined a Luftwaffe pilot ordered to make a sweep of the Normandy landings."

When he broke away from the Austrian team to attend the Las Vegas trade show rather than ski the final downhill at Panorama, Canada, those of us on site were sad. Klammer deserved an uncommercial farewell. This programme helped say it.

SWIMMING

## Sarah eyes record book

The ASA National Short-Course Championships, the first sponsored by Hewlett-Packard, will be held at Sharnston Pool, Manchester, over four days, starting tomorrow morning with the first of Sarah Harding's 19 events, the 400-metre freestyle.

She becomes 16 on the day after the championships finish, so this is the last meeting in which she has a chance of breaking national junior records.

The Sharnston Pool has been shortened from 36½ yards to 25 metres by means of a boom, which gives Sarah the chance of a few further mentions in the record book.

The presence of the British selectors should give swimmers additional incentive, for though the British team for the international with Sweden at Blackpool the following weekend has been picked, those chosen will need to show their fitness.

Brian Crowther

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DEATHS

**JENNINGS (JOHN PATRICK)** - Aged 71 years. Died on March 27, 1985, at his home, 10, Weymouth Road, London N16 4JL. Buried at St. John's Church, Weymouth Road, London N16 4JL. Family will be held at the church on Thursday, April 4, at 2 p.m., followed by interment in the churchyard.

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## Nacods accuses NCB of 'smash and grab' ploy

By Keith Harper,  
Labour Editor

The National Coal Board was last night accused by the pit deputies' union, Nacods, of "smash and grab" tactics as it insisted that it had not closed Bedwas pit in South Wales and would meet the union next week to discuss the position.

The accusation was made by Mr Peter McNestry, Nacods' general secretary, after it became known that the NCB had already applied to the Department of Employment over the handling of redundancy payments. A document signed by an NCB official in South Wales confirms that the pit is closing and that agreement has been reached with the unions.

Mr McNestry said yesterday that nothing was further from the truth. The board had so far not approached the coal unions with any proposition for closures. Instead, while the unions were preparing to carry out an examination of Bedwas after the conclusion of the miners' strike, the NCB had moved large numbers of staff into the pit to tempt them to take redundancy payments.

The NCB last night replied to the accusation by saying that no decision had yet been

taken to close Bedwas or Frances pit in Scotland. The board had been happy to reply to a call by Nacods for a meeting next week, and we will be happy to discuss with them anything they want to raise.

In effect, the board is being forced from the problem of closing pits like Bedwas and Frances, where the men are doing it themselves. Miners at Bedwas have already voted to accept voluntary redundancy. At Frances, according to the board, 500 of 750 pitmen have accepted redundancy, and a further 100 have opted for transfers.

The first meeting between NUM leaders and the board since the strike ended will take place in London next Thursday.

The NCB yesterday denied a claim that 70 miners who had worked at Cynheidre colliery, near Llanelli, during the strike were reporting sick because of intimidation. Tony Evans, a leader of the national working miners' committee, has presented allegations of intimidation to the board. He claims that there is open warfare at the pit, where 1,100 men are employed, and he has vowed never to work there again. But Mr Keith Jones, colliery manager, said yesterday: "There have been isolated problems,

fire and was seriously damaged, but the policemen inside were saved from serious injury by their armour plating. The explosion wrecked cars parked alongside, and blew out windows 75 yards away."

Mr Evans said the explosion was continuing to search last night for a 20-year-old man who disappeared from a bar in the city.

Mr Patrick Campbell, a single man, was seized by four masked men, one of them armed, as he sat drinking in a public house.

## Dartmoor park road plan defeated

Continued from page one

We had not won all the national parks would have been at risk."

The 10 organisations will launch an appeal to pay outstanding costs of £25,000.

In announcing its decision, Mr Peter Rost, chairman of the committee, said that the route to the north of Okehampton, through farmland proposed by the amenity organisations at the inquiry, was a reasonable alternative within the meaning of the directives, and that the arguments in favour of the southern route, which would have cut through more than four miles of open space used as parkland, did not justify its incursion into the national park.

The committee produced a special report in conjunction with its decision which stated that although the delay the rejection of the official scheme would cause was a serious consideration, it believed that with goodwill the alternative northern route could be built in a significantly shorter time than the department's officials had suggested in evidence.

The rejection will be a bitter blow to farmers, who wanted the road built through the park, and to the Transport Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, and his junior, Mrs Lynda Chalker, who reluctantly agreed to the incursion into the national park. The only comment from the department last night was that the judgment would be considered over Easter.

In fact the only way in which the department could override the committee's decision is through a confirming bill, a method of forcing the compulsory purchase orders for the land is question and effectively ignoring the committee. But this draconian route would meet with considerable opposition, particularly in the Lords.

## Liberal furious that new peers include lone Alliance nominee

By Ian Aitken,  
Political Editor

The Liberal Party was furious yesterday after a Downing Street announcement of the creation of a dozen new life peers, designed to beef up the working segment of the House of Lords. Only one of the 12 was an Alliance nominee, and he was a Social Democrat.

It was made clear last night that the Liberals have no complaint against the SDP, whose turn it was to put up a name to the Prime Minister. But Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, is understood to have protested vigorously to Mrs Thatcher about her meanness in allocating peerages to his party, and to the Alliance in general.

Six of the dozen names announced last night are Conservative nominees and five were put up by Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party. The single SDP nominee is Mr Bernard Donoghue, a former Liverpool Labour MP until he crossed the floor to join the Social Democrats, only to lose his seat in the subsequent general election.

Mr Kinnock's list is substantially shorter than he had wished, since he is under heavy pressure from the Labour leadership in the House of Lords to provide as many youthful working peers as possible. There have been repeated rows between Mrs Thatcher and the Labour Party about the number of acceptable nominees.

The last set of nominations was approved by Mrs Thatcher in 1983 after the then Labour leader, Mr Michael Foot, engaged in a bitter row with her. But the background to the argument has been the relative age of the Labour life peers, and the excessive burden placed on their elderly shoulders.

The new list of five Labour peers contains a number of young and vigorous candidates, but a distinguished legal career behind him.

The full list of new Conservative peers is: Miss Gloria Hooper, aged 45, Euro-MP for Liverpool until June last year; Mr John Butterworth, aged 57, who retires this year as vice-



LABOUR LIFT: Prof Bernard Donoghue and Mrs Muriel Turner

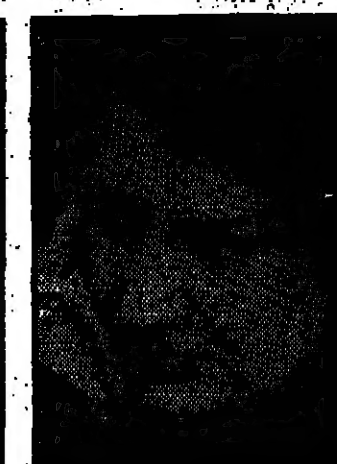
chancellor of the University of Warwick; Sir Robert William Elliott, aged 64, former MP for Newcastle upon Tyne North; Sir Marcus Kimball, aged 54, former MP for Gainsborough; Sir Russell Sanderson, aged 51, chairman of the executive committee of the Conservative Party National Union; Sir Leonard Wolson, aged 57, chairman of Great Universal Stores and chairman and founder of the Wolson Foundation.

Labour's peers are: Mrs Muriel Turner, aged 62, the assistant general secretary of the white-collar union, ASTMS; Professor Bernard Donoghue, aged 50; Mr Hugh Morison, QC, aged 54, a member of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board who will become a leading legal spokesman for Labour in the Lords; Mr Sam Siltkin, aged 57; and Mr Charles Williams, aged 52, former chairman of the Price Commission.

The SDP peer Mr Richard Crawshaw, aged 67, is a barrister.

It seems probable that the Alliance parties will seek to raise what they regard as blatant discrimination against them. Although lists of working peers do not normally appear more often than every three years or so, Mr Steel and Dr Owen are determined to get a more equitable formula for the next list.

At the very minimum they want one peer for each of the two Alliance parties.



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## Council suspends school head in race row

MR RAY Honeyford, the Bradford headmaster accused of racial prejudice, has been suspended from his post, and a recommendation for his dismissal is expected to go to the governors of Drummond middle school, Macclesfield, after Easter.

News of his suspension on full pay was broken to the head, who is 51, in a letter from Bradford council delivered by hand to his home in Manchester yesterday.

Mr Honeyford declined to comment but said that the letter would go to the National Association of Head Teachers, which is supporting him.

The headmaster has always denied that a series of articles he wrote for the Times Educational Supplement and the Salisbury Review were racially prejudiced and offensive in tone. He lost more than half his 550 pupils, who are 90 per cent Muslim, to a "strike" school organised by parents who objected to his articles.

Their protests, and the threat of a boycott of the school, led to an inspection of the school. The inspectors' report cast doubt on the head's commitment to the council's policy.

Mr Honeyford's suspension was criticised yesterday by Councillor Eric Pickles, Conservative chairman of Bradford education committee, who was quoted in two weeks ago by Labour and Alliance councillors on a vote of no confidence in Mr Honeyford at the schools sub-committee.

"If anyone thinks that this is the end of the road, they are mistaken," he said.

Mr Honeyford, the parent governor who helped to organise the "strike" school, said that the council was being unfair to Mr Honeyford by "dragging this out for so long."

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## Two die in blast

Continued from page one

Michael Kay, aged 33, an RUC reservist died instantly, and the security man, Mr Kenneth Parry, aged 55, died soon afterwards.

Mr Kay, a married man with an eight-year-old son, was stationed in Newry, and lived in nearby Banbridge. A former soldier from Blackburn, Lancashire, he joined the RUC in June 1984. Mr Parry, married with no children, lived in Newry.

The Land-Rover caught

fire and was seriously damaged, but the policemen inside were saved from serious injury by their armour plating. The explosion wrecked cars parked alongside, and blew out windows 75 yards away."

Mr Evans said the explosion was continuing to search last night for a 20-year-old man who disappeared from a bar in the city.

Mr Patrick Campbell, a single man, was seized by four masked men, one of them armed, as he sat drinking in a public house.

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## EASTER DOUBLE CROSSWORD

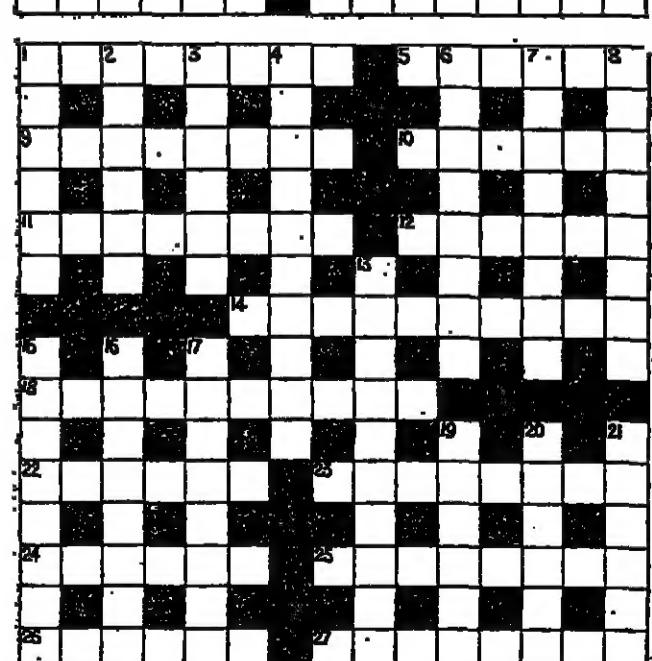
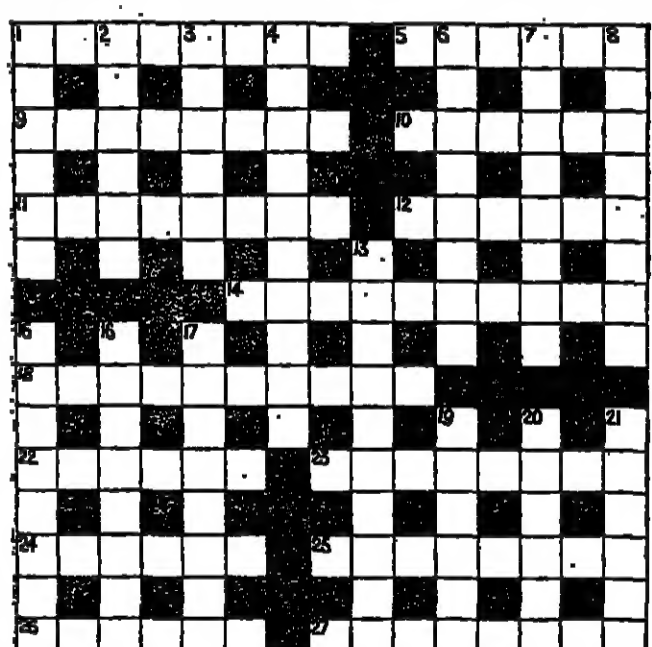
ARACURIA

MOST solutions, including all the acrosses in the bottom diagram, are as it were structurally related; they include two men and two styles.

The definition parts of their clues may be either vague or non-existent. Where two such solutions, or two normal solutions, occur at the same number, the clues are separated; where there is one of each type, their clues are run together. In all cases the solution to the first part of the clue belongs to the top diagram (A), and the second to the bottom diagram (B).

ACROSS

- 1 Drink for bird at end (apart from lock) of pier (8, 5).
- 5 First early in the day with essayist at table (French horn's lovely) (6, 6).
- 9 Become wearisome to God in Italy (8): Gentle follower of king during storm pours out rain (8).
- 10 Dressing in pub is base (6): Film censor! (6).
- 11 Comparatively hand-capped heavyweight is near Tavistock in journey, one to North (8, 3-5).
- 12 Medicine has a right to post from it (6): Run round church spire (6).
- 14 Sets of 24A, stop on chair-back (10): Success - great enthusiasm - take bow first (10).
- 18 Give notice about surgeon being before time - one, who saw active service uttered plain tale in church (3, 7, 10).
- 22 Ornamental part of ceiling: take chair away coming in (8): Spiral, with a bit of luck, in franchise (6).
- 23 Eternal things for which I serve - it may be tummy pain, not one in the ear (8).
- 24 Doctor Stanley, MP, is in the window (6): Support left-wing costume going from right to left (6).
- 25 Beast who eats nuts rhyming with Scots girl, one who eats a horse in style (8, 5).
- 26 Parts of 24A, light or wit (6): Give light round first of relics (6).
- 27 Get a high price for interrupting writer (with Yeatsman) of French cops (4, 4, 8).



DOWN

- 1 Round top with short cut article cut up to request release from obscurity in month that's up (6, 3, 3).
- 2 12A in newspaper article about Reagan's seat (6, 6).
- 3 Brewer's vessel of awkward nature (3-3): Piece that's no 18A (6).
- 4 Announcement of entry by Welshman and climbing rodent in colour: treat with brimstone (5, 5, 10).
- 6 Between panes tailless beast and royal beards: Large Copper now extinct? (8).
- 7 Opposite of seaman with lodger (8): Revolutionary carbines made in N. Italy (8).
- 8 Maxim of many a metaphor: deal with Edward's bull (8).
- 13 For style during a lot of croquet, hair like most of 6A's red, a compressed mass like Madeira (10, 6, 4).

- 15 Questions and games have untested victories in currents (3, 5): Barbarians' century included old taxes on foreign goods (8).
- 16 18A's superiors make sound try, on rising air, of Irish county river without the Spanish monks' provider of wine (8, 8).
- 17 Confined without money over entrance field, the Nacods applied to an old bottle (8, 8).
- 19 Top decoration with financial elements is lovely-dovey to children round river (6, 6).
- 20 Left one eagle vaulting on a leg broken by Shakespearean hero (6, 6).
- 21 Stone for wood house protector upset journalist after agreement that should be honorable (6, 6).

There will be two first prizes of £25 each for the first two correct solutions opened and five book tokens, each of £10, for the next five. Send your entry to Easter Crossword, The Guardian, 104 Deansgate, Manchester M3 2ER, to arrive not later than first post on Friday, next week. Solution and winners' names in The Guardian on Monday, April 15.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

## Israelis in firing line

Continued from page one

to three towns chosen as distribution centres.

An Israeli army communiqué said that the freed detainees belonged to "various terrorist organisations but did not personally or actively participate in attacks against the Israeli citizens."

The army, withdrawing after a 34-month occupation of southern Lebanon, said that the release was a goodwill gesture.

A military spokesman in Tel Aviv said that the detainees were given a letter saying they could live in peace, but the army would find a way to punish them if they caused trouble.

Relations between the Red Cross and Israeli occupation forces have been very tense since the Israeli invasion. The Red Cross, in its communiqué, accused Israel of violating Articles 49 and 76 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which was adopted in 1949. Article 49 states that any forced transfer of evacuation of civilians from an occupied territory is forbidden. Article 76 states that any action taken against civilians, including trial or detention, shall take place in the territory.

Mark Tziporin adds from Washington: Israel's decision to transfer the prisoners was repudiated by the US yesterday. The State Department said that Israel's action appears to be "inconsistent with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention."

Europe's earliest known land-living amphibian - an ancestor of the frogs and toads which crawled or hopped in Scotland 380 million years ago - has been discovered in the limestone of West Lothian.

The discovery is of outstanding scientific importance because the fossil remains show that the amphibian was a terrestrial creature and has been found with a host of other, smaller fossils which will provide a picture of land fauna at that time.

The fossils include early forms of scorpion and the first known example of a harvestman, the spider-like, very long, fragile legs and small round body.

According to a report in Nature, the fossils may also include fragments from the earliest known ancestors of the reptiles which dominated the earth for 200 million years.

The early fossil record of the emergence of land-living creatures is like a jigsaw with most of the pieces missing. The first known land-living arthropods (creatures with jointed limbs and shells), emerged about 400 million years ago, while the earliest amphibians - with few residual character-

## Chancellor cagey on further interest cut

By Peter Rodgers  
and Margaret Pagnon

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday made it clear that he would be very cautious about allowing a further drop in interest rates, though he said that the exchange rate holds up there may be some scope for a reduction.

He also backed last week's 0.5 per cent drop in bank base rate by NatWest and the other banks, saying that the rate of growth of bank lending in the Bank of England's quarterly bulletin, which also noted that high real interest rates are having less effect than in the past in curbing the growth of lending. The trend is a threat to the Government's monetary targets.

It is thought that the Government will only allow further drops in base rate if the sterling index, measured against a basket of currencies, stabilises for some time, well within the range of 75 to 80 per cent of its 1979 value. Last night it closed at 77.1 per cent.

The Chancellor's caution was backed up by strong concerns about the rate of growth of bank lending in the Bank of England's quarterly bulletin, which also noted that high real interest rates are having less effect than in the past in curbing the growth of lending. The trend is a threat to the Government's monetary targets.

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